

Public Libraries

MONTHLY

Vol. 27.

January, 1922.

No. 1

Two Test Books

Grace Blanchard, Public library, Concord, Mass.

Once upon a time flour was taken to Minnesota. Yes, really, it was the chief cargo on the steamboats which plied between Dubuque and St. Paul. Those were the days when young Clemens, as pilot, "marked twain" on the Mississippi; when J. J. Hill was a stripling seeking a job in the territory that he afterwards dominated; when Ulysses Grant was keeping store over in Galena, and when, incidentally, my father was engaged in the river transportation business. Everything was booming, especially fever and ague, and nowhere was it more deadly than in the offices on the levee. Finally the doctor delivered an ultimatum to father and the latter sailed for France. There was, at that time, a new saying in everybody's mouth: "All good Americans, when they die, go to Paris;" and father merely decided to go while still alive.

For two years he lived there, during the gilded reign of Napoleon III and Eugénie. The *fête* of the Emperor was the subject of conversation; his fate was not yet on the *tapis*. The Empress drove out under a flattering pink parasol and might be seen gracing a certain superior *bal masqué* if one cared to buy a domino and look in on the affair. I remember the tiny black mask my little mother brought home as a souvenir of having attended, and the lavender kids she wore which had been given her by no less a connoisseur in ladies' gloves than Brigham Young.

He chanced to be in Paris and was included by his fellow-citizens of the United States in their Thanksgiving celebration. Simplicity marked that getting together of Americans and I have heard father tell how multimillionaire Hearst of California tucked an apron over his waistcoat and waited on table.

What zest these happy savages from a democracy must have derived from the knowledge that near by in the Tuilleries was monarchy—on whose birthday, fabulous fireworks were sent off and who had only to wave his wand to conjure up an unparalleled opera house or who could order that no civic repairs be made by daylight; trees must be transplanted and sewers dug during the night, for tourists must not see Paris in curl papers. This so impressed my youthful mind when my returned parents described the always tidy appearance of the French capital that I anticipated seeing, when I got there, a finished product. Alas! it was 50 years before I could afford the trip abroad and everything meantime had been let loose in France. That particular spring, the Seine had a record freshet which carried mud into the Boulevards and debris into the Places; workmen were openly digging and repairing—and I might have been in Boston.

But way back in the sixties, Paris was a fit setting for the visits of potentates who came to enjoy a city

which almost daily witnessed the creation of a masterpiece by one of the writers, painters or musicians who made shining concentric circles around the throne. My father had the happy thought to arrest a bit the transitoriness of those years: he had his office clerk go out and buy *carte-de-visite* photographs of living royalties and notables.

The crowned heads and their heirs were put into one album, leading off of course with lovely Eugenie, so long the survivor of all others in the book; the Prince Imperial,—and looking at his fair youthfulness, one realizes he was as dear to his father and mother as Edward Albert is to King George and Queen Mary. Follow, Albert and Victoria, as Lytton Strachey represents them; Edward VII when as Prince of Wales he was setting the fashions and sowing a wild oat; the Metternichs sentimentally arm in arm and dressed in *Godey's Lady's Book* styles, a most influential couple from powerful Austria, yet enlivening the French court with their skill at charades and croquet; the ill-starred Elizabeth and the equally tragic Carlotta; the King of Prussia, very Hohenzollern; "Uncle Leopold" of Belgium; the queens of Sweden and Denmark, one in tulle and one in velvet, leading me, in the callow year when I read Mary J. Holmes, to call them "Tempest and Sunshine;" Princess Dagmar, later Czarina, sweet and simple, holding a pet dog; one of the mad Ludwigs; Holland's king and queen—are they always comfortable looking, I wonder? Most beautiful being in the album, Marquerite, now Dowager Queen of Italy; a Duchess of Madrid who ought to have a proud and passionate air but who might have posed for Amelia in Vanity Fair; a noble likeness of Pope Pius IX; rulers of now extinct duchies and kingdoms like Baden and Hanover and Saxony, the last having Her Majesty wearing a grandmotherly cap rather than a diadem; a very girlish Queen of Greece; a gorgeous Shah of Persia and a bar-

baric female ruler of Madagascar; an Arab monarch with a face like Tagore's; and other sovereigns all now dust and ashes. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Into a second album went, in this order: Aspirants to the throne, such as the Duc de Montpensier, the Comte de Paris, the Comte de Chambord.

The Emperor's seven physicians, a generous number, to make an empty dais as remote a possibility as possible.

Statesmen: Bismarck, Cavour, de Lesseps, Talleyrand apparently in a periwig, Thiers pleasantly unaware that a mob was to pillage his house, aged Guizot, magnetic Gambetta, Garibaldi wearing a Roman scarf instead of his famous blouse, Baron Haussmann the illustrious builder of boulevards, Rochefort who a few years later proposed to defend those streets by the mediaeval methods of pouring oil and stones from towers upon the Germans and by making shallow pitfalls for their cavalry! Many of these Frenchmen, Jules Simon and Emile Ollivier for instance, have English "mutton chops" whiskers.

The next page is devoted to Field Marshals of France; and if one of them is costumed as if for that rôle on the stage, another, less imposing, is more noted, for he is the Maréchal Niel for whom the rose was named.

Then come the men of letters: swarthy Balzac in flannel shirt, De Musset with puckered brow, Beranger like a Cherryble Brother, Lamartine spare and prim, Sardou looking as if he liked to taste life and Renan as if he judged it; bald and quizzical Sainte-Beuve, George Sand with her hair crimped stiffly and an upper garment like a smock; Dumas, *père et fils* and the senior much the jollier; Hugo apparently as well-balanced a personality as any among the authors; Gauthier, hair curling in his neck, hands clasped in lap, a quack doctor seemingly and with no suggestion that he would talk amusingly about the ten

cats which were his table companions and which had, he was sure, souls and a heaven and hell of their own.

I cannot name everyone of the writers for we are turning now to the Musicians: toothless Rossini at whose funeral his *Stabat Mater* was shortly to be sung; Amboise Thomas with brooding eyes; foppish Offenbach, cadaverous Meyerbeer, insignificant Wagner, Massenet the "cher enfant" of that coterie, Berlioz resembling Jeff Davis, and Auber at eighty-three composing an opera and rosily entitling it "Dream of Love"—beloved old man who, when the Commune broke, became crazy, wandered out on the ramparts and was killed by soldiers. Of course there are photographs of Thalberg and Verdi—but space limits enumeration; and the following leaf leads on to the Painters: Gérôme, Winterhalter, Cabanel, Ingres, Rosa Bonheur, Delaroche, Vernet, Meissonier obviously fascinating, and Doré—I used to think there was magic in the paint-brushes father brought home from his studio. All these and their peers with a Decoration in their button hole. *How France honors and rewards Art!*

The book closes with an array of singers and actresses: Carlotta Patti, very plump and in crinoline; Adelina Patti in a pancake hat and a chignon; Christine Nilsson, blonde and modest in a high-necked black silk and bonnet; and, not so modest tho clad always in the fashionable locket, others whose names are now unfamiliar. Which one of the stage stars was it who lamented that histrionic talent brings the least lasting fame? It is a pity the purchasing clerk did not care for actors, for then we should have had a likeness of Coquelin.

I was only eight when these albums, each photograph having its name beneath in beautiful French handwriting, became my picture books, and how they influenced my ardent little self! A certain Vladimir of Bavaria stood for the Prince Charming of my teens.

Gounod was the ideal musician in looks and I never hear his "O That We Two Were Maying" or even his "Ave Maria" without seeing him in sealskin cap, cape thrown over his shoulder, oh, so handsome! And from the time I began to read newspapers, items from France were intelligible to me as they would not have been if I had not grown up on these presentments of her patriots and men of achievement.

For over fifty years these two books instead of the family albums (!) have been brought out to entertain visitors, and it has been most interesting to note the ways in which callers have reacted; tho I jealously show them only where I foresee that an understanding look will light the face bent over the photographs. Sometimes, however, I have been chagrined at my failure in due divination; for there was the librarian from a tiny hill town whose eyes devoured the faces of the famous folk, for had she not read, borrowing it, from a summer boarder, "In the Courts of Memory" by Mme. de Hegermann Lindencrone, she who was Lily Greenough of Cambridge and whose reminiscences the Kaiser pronounced the most vivid and real of all the descriptions of Napoleon III.

There was the collegian whose worship of genius—whose envy of it probably, made him spellbound as he saw what the masters really looked like to their contemporaries. And there was the holy man of God who got past the actresses by making an abstract and unembarrassing matter of their fleshly curves thru propounding: "Which do you think is the more beautiful form, man's or woman's?"

One evening, there came the splendid girl who had done reconstruction work in France to enjoy the albums because the distinguished names were not meaningless to her and also because they made her own memories throb and glow. Again: a courtly elderly linguist who alone seemed to represent the leisure class in our town, had

spent his prime in Europe and the sight of those photographs led him to chat of the intrigues and ambitions which preceded the Franco-Prussian war.

Last summer, I wished to befriend a sister alumna marooned in our local hospital. Finding she needed mental rather than any other nourishment, I tried her on one of the albums. Instead of complaining that it was heavy she cried, "Oh, the gem! I can rest it on my plaster cast while I turn the pages." A fortnight later when I went to collect both of the albums, they had once more acted as a test of the person looking at them; for the invalid remembered and discussed the pictures as only a person could who had a trained and well-stored mind. Oh, yes, it transpired, she had taken a Ph.D in the Humanities.

Yesterday, the books entertained the faculty of a Girls' school, many of

them unfamiliar with pre-war Europe; but the grey-haired teacher who had not sparkled, outshone the younger ones as she greeted this or that pictured celebrity and exclaimed, "Why it's like attending a Salon!"

Father brought home other things to his little daughter: her first earrings, a blue velvet snood worked with gilt Napoleonic bees, a doll with a wardrobe which is like a fashion revue of the Third Empire; but best of all his gifts, were these albums to acquaint her with eminent men and women, so that "Memoirs" of that period are more diverting to her now than chronicles of Main Streets.

The volumes have become of historical value; their duplicates do not exist. But why not repeat the idea in these later times. Won't the next parent who sojourns abroad think favorably of it?

A County Librarian's Dream*

Mrs Julia G. Babcock, librarian, Kern County free library, Bakersfield, California

The librarian was "Fording" along the highway one afternoon on her way to one of her best branches, housed in a little gem of a building. On the way, she stopped at a large school, two miles out of town, with a package of special requests, which they would get more quickly in this way than if sent by mail. She was concerned to have them arrive promptly for it was at this school that the principal had reported to the P. T. A. that the county librarian had failed to furnish him with the full quota of McFadden's Maximum requested, and the P. T. A. wanted to know the reason why, so she had written a letter and had also gone to the next meeting of the association to explain that while she had purchased enough copies of said gram-

mar to supply every pupil requiring it with a copy, there were none on the shelves and somebody must be "hogging" them. She also told them that the library had purchased two sets of maps for the school and that they had had 400 books all for \$50 a year. So we had parted as good friends. You see they had tasted "unlimited service" the year before.

The children here have a commodious building, school gardens which had produced enough tomatoes that year to supply that article for their hot lunches which are served in a separate building at cost. Nevertheless, at this school there seemed a peculiar indifference as to the value of a book and an entire unconcern as to whether it was returned to the library or not. While the selection of the books for home use, exclusive of McFadden's Maximum and similar exotics, was left

*Read before California library association, 1921. Condensed from an extended interesting story.

largely to the librarian, their use depended upon the interest of the individual teacher, some of whom used them liberally and returned what were convenient to lay hold of, and others, who did not want too many books to be "bothered with." The librarian felt that she had never been able to get into actual contact with the children here.

On again for ten miles to a little one room school building standing off in a field across the tracks all by itself but patriotically flying its flag from the pole on the roof. Here were gathered a baker's dozen of children of all grades in one room with one teacher. She must needs be keenly alive and she was, teaching with enthusiasm and bringing out books for their use whenever she made visits to her home for a week-end. Several of the children who compose this school are from one family, squatters, in a home-made shack a few rods back from the highway. The weary-looking mother was always washing, carrying water for the purpose from the little railroad station across the tracks. As time went on various other shacks were added to the original until there were shelters for a cow, for a few chickens, and four castor beans began to grow bravely in front of the shack. Wouldn't it be a joy to gather these children and take them to the main library once a week or once a month for a story hour! The little teacher could spare no time for the luxury of a story during school hours unless it was in one of the readers, for she had eight grades and five subjects to a grade, with a pupil and a fraction for each, to say nothing of agriculture (as witness the castor beans), drawing, music and domestic art. So with a sigh for what ought to be and wasn't, the librarian climbed into her Ford, set her heel upon the self-starter and went on again. Four miles further on is a pumping station of the Standard Oil Co., where everything is in perfect order from engine room to bunk house, from beautiful

formal gardens to the little club house where is housed the branch for the use of the men. Here there are several children who attend the school five miles further out. One teacher here again and thirty-odd pupils, and yet she had sufficient interest to pack in as many children as her machine would hold and bring them into the main library to select books from the shelves. Six miles further on is a little frame building painted green with white trimmings which houses the branch library and the dearest little woman imaginable who mothers the whole town, children, young people and all. A closely trimmed lawn, a vine-covered pergola, flowers growing wherever a seed can be planted, and within a warm fire in winter time, immaculate neatness and perfect order, with books for everybody, music records for a music-loving community, stereographs and whatever was wanted by anyone in the way of library service. An ideal place for a story-hour, or in summer time the circle could sit on the green lawn and be carried away into fairyland. This branch librarian is so eager to have the library reach every individual old and young, that she welcomes the children even tho they sometimes tire her or disarrange her books and periodicals.

On the homeward trip, the librarian thought of all the varied efforts that were being made toward bringing the children of the county into closer touch with books and their world of charm. She recalled a letter from a woman out in the oilfields for "books on sociology, political and social science, and a book on birds for children from nine to twelve years of age." There was one particular bird which she wished to identify. The correspondence grew delightfully, and it was learned that the woman had cared for an invalid husband until she herself became an invalid. Being house-bound, she had become interested in having the children on the lease come to her home and she had got them to watching the

birds, finding the desert blossoms, bringing to her such treasures as a trap-door spider, which brought a request for a book about it. One little six-year old boy wanted a book about cocoons and butterflies. In one letter, she wrote, "Poor little kiddies! There isn't much for them to do here. They just play around the derricks, and the things they learn are rather appalling, so if I can keep their minds filled with something useful there won't be so much room for badness." Blessed ally, what happiness it was to send her a bird chart and every other possible thing that could be thought of.

In another corner of the county reached by driving thru the mountains and then thru eighty miles of canyon and desert is a little school with an inspired teacher. She selected books with care; she used stereographs to the best advantage; she asked for books on kites and kite-making which she might keep thru the summer. Indeed, she seemed to stand between the children and utter desolation.

Ninety-six miles away in another direction out on the desert is a little community which is reached by crossing a dry lake, dry most of the year, and as smooth as the surface of a polished table. Here you may step on the gas and speed in any direction for five miles with no fear of a lurking, spying speed-cop, but off there to the left is a strange mirage showing rippling water which gradually recedes at your approach until you see only a level stretch of shining sand. Here is a branch library with a phenomenal circulation, and a school house that is truly a community center. Here is a player piano, for which the library bought its first music rolls so that they might dance on Saturday nights, sing hymns on Sunday, and march or sing on Monday. Wouldn't you like to take a real children's librarian out there to become known and loved as "the story-lady?"

Back again across that dry lake, and seventy miles to the northeast lies a

typical mining town, with one good hotel, a fine school building, a string of stores, 90 per cent of which were formerly saloons, and for the rest houses and shacks stuck at random on the hillsides. There is a wide-a-woke librarian here with a generous supply of books, but never enough to satisfy the demand for new books on mining. Two boys interested in trapping sent in for the best books on that subject, which were promptly sent, with a reminder to visit their traps daily as even coyotes and wolves have feeling. Many such boys and girls are keen observers of nature and can teach the book-learned librarian many things, while she could place in their hands the magic treasure of books.

Up in a canyon where one literally fords the stream, 41 times (no matter what the make of his machine), is a little schoolhouse, beautiful for situation, presided over by a man of interesting personality who has spent most of his life in the school-room. The children have decorated (?) the school-room with pictures brought from home, some of suffering saints, and some clipped from the covers of popular magazines. One really good picture with someone to point out why it is good would adorn and glorify the room and would satisfy the beauty-seeking taste of the children. There is to be a teacherage here, and there is a good collection of books. If the librarian could just stay and talk with the children until their shyness wore off, and they responded! Once she caught them at recess time and sat down on the grass with a group of boys and talked with them and better still got them to talk about the books they liked and the books they wanted to read, and so struck a common chord of interest.

One little teacher fresh from normal school in a big city, went out to a school in the desert, near a canyon famed for its strange rock formation, weird in the day time, spectral by

moonlight, but glorious in the majesty of rose-red tints at sunset.

A library was installed here which served both school and community, and when the first shipment went up, the librarian went too, telling the people who gathered on Saturday night of the library and its possibilities of service, and opening up the packages in the side yard when they arrived on Sunday morning. The children were to carry the books into the school house, but when the string was cut on the first package, one boy picked up an Altsheler and dropped down on the end of the bench. The little girl found a Beatrix Potter book, and the older boy stood reading "the electricity book." The librarian laughed and said, "I think this library is going to be popular." And it was. Here the little teacher found material for a book, and an inspiration that has carried her into newspaper work with a promising future. She used almost to apologise for the number of books she asked for, but what a pleasure it was to send them!

Ten miles farther on, is the Indian Reservation where the chief, Juan Rafael Lazado, is happy because after many years of effort, a school has at last been established for the children of the reservation. It is in a beautiful little building, with a teacherage at the rear, overlooking the stream and the live oaks with their hanging draperies of wild grape, and the hills beyond.

The children knew no English whatever, only Spanish, but they have just the right teacher who is bringing them out so rapidly that now instead of being shy and awkward, they stand and salute the flag, hang up their hats as they enter, and seat themselves in perfect quietness, shining with cleanliness of person and of clothing. And they are now reading far in advance of other beginners, and the chief comes to school, too, and stays and talks with the teacher, and beams with pleasure at the delayed opportunity now offered

to his people. A package of fresh books and a few pictures were left here.

The librarian thuttering along the straight, shining highway, with bare, untilled fields on either side, growing drowsy with the monotony of the landscape is thinking of the day when she will take with her on all these trips, a young, attractive, *tireless* children's librarian. *She* will select the books for purchase for the children's department. *She* will collect the books for the smaller folks, to go to each branch and school. At the larger branches where there are children's rooms, she will gather definite groups for story hours. *She* will suggest lists for various grades and for various types of interests. Where one teacher brought her entire school in to visit the library, this librarian will invite many such schools to the central library and will there introduce them to the books on the shelves, perhaps to the catalog, and make them in every way feel at home. *She* will be so welcomed by every teacher that they will give her time to tell stories in the school rooms. *She* will introduce the stereograph to many a dull, uninterested class. *She* will take the "Bubble books" to the little children and show them how to follow in the book what "the man is saying in the phonograph."

In some branches and school rooms she will read aloud for a time, stopping, like the serial story, where the interest is keenest, and let them finish it for themselves. Perhaps in this way, she will help to restore the lost art of reading aloud in the home. *She* will visit P. T. A.'s and take with her the list of books for parents published by the United States Bureau of Education, and interest some of them perhaps, in securing the certificate issued. *She* will know what to say to the teacher who asks for the Tarzan books when the children do not know Mowgli. *She* will make the contracts with

individual children, and will encourage not only the reading of books, but a spirit of play, and of wholesome fun. She will make them want to have books of their very own and in the best editions they can buy. She will get them to reading systematically, and, when she recommends a book, she will see

that there are copies enough in the library to meet the demand.

She—oh, no,—they—for surely “she” must needs be a bevy, or a company, or a legion, to be everywhere, to do all that there is to be done for and with the children in every corner of this big county.

County Library Records

Zana K. Miller, librarian, Library Bureau

Altho there is at present very little available information about the kind of records to install in county libraries, it is increasingly evident that there is a need for a digest of the best methods now in use.

In order to find out what is the most desirable system for the conduct of such libraries, a number of experienced county librarians have been consulted. The results which have been arrived at may promote greater unity of methods, as well as save time for those who are about to start such a system.

It is recognized that much of the county library work is yet in its infancy, and that methods will undoubtedly change as the service grows. Suggestions for possible modifications of this outline will be welcomed.

Distinction between branches, stations, and other agencies

For the sake of uniformity, the A. L. A. definitions of these terms have been adopted. It will be necessary to conform to the distinctions between these terms if county library records are to have any real basis for comparison.

A branch is an auxiliary library, complete in itself, having its own permanent collection of books, either occupying a separate building or housed in one or more rooms in a school, park, or field house, social settlement, parish house, rented store, etc., and administered as an integral part of the library system, i.e., by a paid staff. To rank as a branch its hours of opening should approximate those of the central library.

A sub-branch is a branch in which the hours of opening do not approximate

those of the central library or the regular branches.

Stations include deposit and delivery stations. Deposit stations consist of small collections of books (from 200 to several hundred volumes) sent for an indefinite term to a store, school, factory, club, etc. The collections are frequently changed; the station has some permanency. A station may be in charge of an assistant sent from the central library or neighboring branch, or a trained librarian employed at the expense of a co-operating institution or society, an office employee of a factory, or a volunteer worker. Delivery stations have no books on deposit but fill orders from a central stock.

Other agencies: These embrace for the most part agencies to which traveling libraries are sent; the largest number of such traveling libraries (20 to 50 or more books) go to school rooms of grade schools. They include also fire engine houses, police stations, factories, clubs, missions, settlements, home libraries, etc.—*A. L. A. revised form for library statistics.*

In this article the term *Stations* will also include, *Other agencies*, as the records for each are the same.

The book collection

Shall the county library be operated as a unit or shall books for county use be segregated?

In smaller counties where the population is fairly evenly divided between city and county, it is generally considered better to administer the library as one very flexible unit. The great advantage of county library service is that one collection of books may be made to serve a much large constituency. For this reason, the books are interchangeable. County readers may often demand as many copies of the

older fiction and nonfiction as they will of current "best sellers." Why then should they not have access to the books which often stand unused on the shelves of the central library? In the beginning, if the joint use of the central library is offered to the county patron on the contract plan, and the argument is advanced that there will be a greater economy in book purchases for all readers in a county, it will hardly be wise to spend money immediately for a separate county collection.

The tendency may be gradually in the direction of some permanent collections in branches, but they will be frequently supplemented by loans of newer books from the central library. In a few cases where city and county population are large, the best interests of all may be more satisfactorily met thru a separate collection for county loans, or for rural schools. Special requests or needs are provided for by temporary loans from the central collection.

If more or less "fixed collections" are built up for the larger branches, a better balance may be obtained for such branches. These collections are watched and checked up, at least once a year to prevent some books from becoming "lumber." The "fixed" idea is to be avoided as much as possible.

Accession record

Any form of accession record in use at the central library may be used for county books. The new loose leaf typewritten sheet saves time and looks better than the handwritten book form. Some systems are successfully operated without the line by line accession book, by amplifying the shelf list and keeping a statistical sheet record of additions and withdrawals. If an accession number is desired for the sake of accuracy in checking, continuous numbers may be obtained by the use of a numbering machine. The accession number is not actually necessary if copy numbers are used.

Probably the majority still prefer the line-by-line record, as in average county libraries much of the routine work must be done by untrained assistants, who may perhaps be more easily taught the older method. Obviously the librarian in charge, trained tho she may be, will not be able to do all of the record work.

Shelf list

The central library shelf list shows all books in the county system, with the names of all branches owning a book or copy stamped on the shelf list card. If the county collection is separate, the shelf list is also separate. Copy numbers, when there are many, may be recorded on the back of the card. For permanent collections in branches, a duplicate shelf list card, or author card, for each new book added to a particular branch may be supplied. This is filed at the branch in shelf list order, or alphabetically by author, if preferred. Time may be saved by utilizing order cards, which have served their first purpose, as shelf list cards, without taking time to make an additional card.

Catalog

A union card catalog lists all books in the county system. If a book is placed only in the county collection, as may sometimes be true, the word *County* is stamped below the call number on the catalog cards for that book, for convenience in locating such books.

Registration

Application cards are sent to all branches or stations, and when filled are returned to the central library for the assignment of borrowers' numbers from the registration record. It is more economical to use one application form for both adults and juveniles, with the additional information about children printed at the bottom of the form, together with a line for the parent's signature.

All application cards are filed in one straight alphabetic file at the central library, both for county and city bor-

rowers. In larger branches it may be necessary to send a duplicate to the branch, for a local file. Experienced county librarians recommend one straight numerical register with continuous numbering and the use of a definite prefix, or abbreviation letter, to indicate each township in the county. The numbered register may be either in book or card form, with the preference in favor of the 3 x 5 in. card filed on end in the charging desk. A separate township file at the central library has been found useful in some systems. This is a duplicate of the numerical register card, filed by the prefix township symbol, and then numerically by borrower's number. This record aids in looking up a borrower's name and also gives statistics of registration for various sections of the county.

Borrowers' cards

Some county systems are satisfactorily operated without borrowers' cards, just as there are city systems where this card has been eliminated with success. Borrowers' cards seem to be regarded as less and less necessary in either city or county libraries.

Where the borrower's card has been eliminated much annoyance is obviated for both readers and assistants, and there are many advantages. It is, however, still contended by many that a borrower's card promotes interest and a regard for the mechanical side of the library. In counties having a large population, especially in those where many foreign names occur, identification or membership cards may be helpful. County borrowers who are not personally known to the librarian may present themselves at the central library. A small membership card 1½ by 2½ in. in size, bearing the registration number, name, and address of the borrower, will then save embarrassment and delays. This card may be carried by the borrower more easily than the borrower's card, but books may also be easily charged by looking up the number in the alphabetic application card file.

If borrowers' cards are used at the central library, or even at branches, it does not follow that they must necessarily be used at the stations. Local librarians will know their borrowers on sight, and there is no difficulty when borrowers' cards are not used.

Whether or not the borrowers' cards are eliminated, both the alphabetical file of application cards and the numerical register must be retained.

Charging records

The general tendency is to keep the charging system for county loans as nearly like the central library as possible. For this reason the records and supplies needed do not vary much from those used at the central library.

Pockets: Each book to be circulated is provided with a book pocket of any style desired. There is a strong tendency to omit printed rules on pockets on account of extra cost; and because the rules in almost every library are subject to change in the course of time, it is thought better by some to print the rules on a book mark which may be easily changed when necessary.

Date slips: The *Date due* instead of *Date of issue* is recommended because it helps the reader to return books more promptly. The date slip is pasted on the fly leaf opposite the pocket.

Book cards: All books to be sent into the county require two book cards, one for use at the central library and another for use in the county. The common style for county use is the 5 x 3 in. card filed on end, with space for author and title, a date due column, and another for the name of the borrower. Some wish an additional column for date of return. The four column card, with space for date due, and for the name or abbreviation of the rural branch or station, is used at the central library. It aids the eye in sorting if these two cards are of different colors, buff for the county card and white for the central library. The difference between the two is sometimes distinguished by typing one card in black

and the other in red. Two colors, buff and white, seem simpler.

Charging books for county use at the central library

In charging a book to be sent to a county collection, the book card to be kept on file at the central library is dated with the *date of issue*. Some librarians stamp the name of the county branch or station to which the book is sent above this date. Others do not consider this name on the book card essential, as all book cards charged to a given library are filed back of a guide bearing the name of that library, and the guide may take the place of the name stamped on the book card. The former method is much safer, in case a book card should be misplaced, or when single books or groups are sent at varying intervals, as one date on the name guide will not cover the various charges.

One book card remains in the book pocket to be used in the county, and the other is kept at the central library, filed as above stated, back of a guide bearing the name of the county branch or station, and then numerically by class number and alphabetically under each class by author, keeping separate files of cards for fiction and nonfiction, and also adult and juvenile books. Some prefer one straight alphabetical file by author without class arrangement. The former method is the library way, and seems more logical.

Discharging books at the central library

When books are returned from the county, either as a collection or individually, the book cards are removed from the central library "stations charging file," and put in the book pockets. This effects the cancellation of the county charge. When the books are at the central library both book cards are in the pocket if there is a separate county collection. If there is but one collection for both city and county, it will probably be more convenient, when the book is not in use, to keep the duplicate book card filed in classed arrangement at the charging

desk, ready to send to the county the next time the book is loaned. In some libraries these duplicate cards are kept in a straight alphabetic file.

When books are returned from the county, any cards remaining in the central charge file belong to the books still in the county. The best service will not be given if all of a shipment must be returned from a county loan at one time, and with the double card system this is unnecessary. New shipments are sent before all the books in a former loan have been returned, so that there will be no lapse of any consequence. If a book is returned without the book card in the pocket, a notice is sent asking the librarian to look for the card. As it is undesirable that duplicate book cards should be floating around, reasonable care is taken to locate missing cards.

Occasionally books sent to one branch or station are returned thru another. The "Whereabouts" or "Stock list," described later on, shows to what branch or station a book has been charged and in that way the book cards for stray books may be found.

Popular new books

In small county systems popular fiction and nonfiction will need to be sent to the county on a time limit, not to exceed two weeks, in order to make a limited supply of popular books satisfy a larger number of patrons in city and county. Larger counties will find it necessary to buy extra copies of books most in demand, and in emergencies, to send them by post, in the order requested, with directions to custodians to keep them a month or six weeks and lend as "Seven day" books. Obviously all county patrons must be given an equal chance at new books.

Some small county systems set a time limit only for books sent by *special request* but not on popular new books, either fiction or nonfiction.

Charging at branches or stations

All branches need a small charging tray, date guides, 1-31, and a dating outfit consisting of a pencil date holder,

rubber type, and ink pad (or band dater if preferred). Stations and smaller agencies may do without the tray, and even without the dater, using merely a pencil for dating, but this is undesirable.

When a book is loaned, the name of the borrower is written on the book card, and both it and the "Date due" slip in the book are dated with the date due, two weeks in advance (or four if preferred), and seven days in advance for new books greatly in demand. If a borrower's card is used, this is also dated with the same date. The book card is placed in the charging tray back of the date guide corresponding to the date on the card and date slip, so that it may easily be found when the book is returned. The book is discharged by replacing the book card in the pocket.

Stations and other small agencies will not need a charging tray, as a rubber band may be kept around the small pack of cards for books in circulation.

At branches the librarian is taught to file the book cards in the library way, back of guides for the date due, in classed arrangement, and alphabetically by author. At stations and agencies it does not matter how they are filed; alphabetically by author may be simpler. Whatever method is used, the books are not issued in such large numbers as to make it difficult to find the book card when a book is returned. Unless there is a paid assistant, it is often hard to insist upon any particular method.

Circulation statistics

The practice varies as to the counting of statistics. In some systems they are all counted at the central library from the charges shown on the book cards which are returned with the books. This makes a vast amount of clerical work, and is objected to by experienced librarians, who contend that branch librarians, at least, ought to be taught to keep their own records of circulation on an approved statistical

form. At stations and agencies this may not be easily accomplished, but there is good precedent for requiring it even of unpaid custodians. It will require personal instruction and some patience on the part of the supervising librarian, but it is well worth the effort. One librarian writes, "It is a pretty poor system that can not have quarterly visits from headquarters. Circulation statistics may easily enter into such conferences and the display of statistics from a neighboring branch or station which are correctly made will accomplish wonders."

There is some disagreement as to whether circulation statistics should cover the customary ten classes of books, or simply a count of fiction and nonfiction. The decision in this matter will depend upon the librarian and local conditions.

"Whereabouts," or "Stock list," at the Central library

It is quite necessary to have a record at the central library to show just what books a given library has already had, in order to prevent duplication when new shipments are made, and also to give the exact location at any time of a book which may be needed by some other community.

This record is called by various terms, none of them very significant, but it is commonly made on a catalog card, and consists of the simplest author and title entry, filed alphabetically by author. On this card is stamped the names of all branches, or stations, to which the title has been sent, with the date sent. It is also obviously necessary before returning the book cards to the pocket in discharging, to use a check, or stamp the discharge date on the "Whereabouts" record to show when the book was returned. *Special requests* are indicated by writing the date sent in pencil, instead of stamping. Some librarians also show a record by copy numbers, but others think this unnecessary, as it does not matter which copy has been sent to a community. It will save filing space if

this record is made on a 5 x 3 in. card filed on end. This is especially desirable when the Library Bureau unit record desk is in use for county records at the central library.

Typewritten lists

In some systems a typewritten list is furnished with all books sent to a branch, or station, and a carbon copy is kept at the central library. This plan does not work out well as time goes on, and the list is usually discontinued. The typewritten list may be useful at the station but the "Whereabouts" list is much more convenient for use at the central library and makes the carbon copy unnecessary. Some small California libraries send an invoice on cards, which may be filed as a catalog for the books at a branch or station. These cards are returned with the books.

Station custodians

Volunteer custodians, or assistants, may often be obtained, especially in schools. In most instances, better service is rendered where custodians are paid a small sum, a flat rate, based perhaps on the number of volumes in the collection. This is better than to base the pay on statistics of circulation and registration, as is sometimes done. The latter method is not recommended because it may easily encourage the padding of records on the part of some custodians.

Book Wagon records

These vary with the character of the territory to be served.

Book collections

The books are usually taken directly from the central shelves, without extra records at the central desk to show what books are on the wagon. One library, however, reports a separate book fund for wagon service; and two libraries report that a duplicate book card file is kept at the central desk to show all books charged to the wagon. A separate book fund for wagon service seems unnecessary in most instances, and the extra charge file at the

library for books on the wagon is objected to by some librarians as being unnecessary and a great deal of work.

Registration

Application cards are signed by all borrowers, and are filed in alphabetical order at the central library. This file is invaluable in locating a family quickly, or in reaching a borrower by mail. Once a year this file is checked with the route files, as borrowers frequently move and a change of address and route is necessary.

A straight numerical register is kept on plain 5 x 3 in. cards, filed on end, to save space. Each number has a prefix letter showing the township to which the borrower belongs. The route, or location number is placed at the left hand corner, with the borrower's number in the center of the card, followed by the name and post office address.

Reserves

All books may be reserved upon request, and orders are filled in turn. A request slip is filed with the route, or location file, until filled. A slip is also attached to the outstanding book card as a signal for the book desired. In emergencies, orders are filled by mail, the postage being paid by the library. If a book loaned from the wagon is needed at the central library, a note with the postage for return of the book is mailed to the borrower.

Number of books issued to each borrower

Some libraries limit the number of books allowed each borrower. In other cases there is no limit, except for popular new books and current magazines, when the manner of limitation is regulated by appealing to the good sense and generosity of the reader.

Time limit

The time allowed depends upon the frequency of route trips, usually two weeks to one month, with no seven day books. In one system, route visits are six months apart, due to the large area covered. New and popular books are not renewed. No fines are charged, when house to house calls are made.

House to house visitation

When the territory to be covered is purely rural, that is, the wagon stops at each farm along a given route, a "Family" borrower's card is issued, buff or salmon colored stock, bearing the names and numbers of all the members of the family who are registered, with the name of the head of the family at the top of the card. All the family cards for a particular route are carried on the wagon, arranged in the order of visitation. Books for all members of a family are charged to the first member on the card (head of the family), in order to save time. The only record in the book issued to a borrower, is the route number placed on the date slip. All book cards charged to a family are kept together, by rubber band, with the family card and are then filed back of a guide bearing the route number. These are filed by route, at the central desk, while the wagon is out on other routes. Books may be exchanged between trips, in person or by mail, because the route number on the date slip makes it easy to find the book card in its place under the route guide. When a book is issued to a rural patron at the central desk, the book card is counted on a daily circulation slip, and placed in the file with other cards charged to that borrower's route. The book may then be picked up by the wagon on the next call to that route, or it may be returned by mail or in person.

Circulation statistics

The count for books issued from the wagon is taken from the book cards, after each run, in the same manner as for the central library, but cumulative records for each route are kept separately.

Fixed location visitation

When the wagon service is not of the house to house type, but limited to certain hamlets, locations, or schools, the usual methods at the central library prevail. The borrower's name is written on the book card, or the borrower's number if the borrower's card is used, and these are filed on the wagon when not in use. The date due is placed on the date slip, and also on the book card.

Book cards are filed separately for each location, until counted at the end of the route, when the whole count for the route is entered and all book cards for the day's issue are filed in class order back of a date due guide in a tray on the wagon.

Fines are charged and cards for overdue are filed under the name of the location in which the delinquent lives, as an aid to the librarian.

Patrons may draw or return books from either the central library or from the wagon. With the use of different colored ink pads for stamping dates, there need be no confusion in discharging.

The Relationship Between the Central Library and Branch Libraries of a County System*

Two types of county library situations are briefly outlined in this paper. First the Western type in which, before proper library organization, an entire county may contain but one moderate sized library while a dozen neigh-

boring towns may be without any public library facilities except the state traveling libraries. The second situation is found more often in the eastern type, when possibly every town in the county may have some sort of a library but where the smaller libraries are so poorly financed that the book budget is practically minus after the other running expenses have been met.

The Umatilla County library in Oregon is taken to illustrate the first type, with central library in Pendleton, the

*Epitome of paper by Sabra L. Nason, County librarian of Umatilla County, Pendleton, Oregon, read before the League of library commissions, June 24, at Swampscott.

county seat, 10 branches in towns from 198 to 1747 population, at distances of 14 to 40 miles from the central library, and 68 rural stations, some as far as 60 miles from the center. The Pendleton library of less than 5000 volumes in 1914 was the nucleus of the county system which now contains 20,000 volumes. From the first year they were organized these outside districts have circulated more books than has the county seat, altho Pendleton population is larger than all the branch towns together and her readers are close to the central supply of books. It seems that the smaller the place, the more books will be read providing they can be obtained. An 18,000 volume circulation in Pendleton the year before the county system started, has grown to 68,000 in 1920, 40,000 of which is from the branches and rural schools. The county population by 1920 census is 25,898, of which Pendleton numbers 7387 and the 11 smaller cities total 6306.

It was thought best to have a local library committee or board in each place to arouse interest and attend to local matters and this plan has worked out successfully. A County Library board of five members chosen at large by the county commissioners directs the general policies of the county system and the local affairs at the central library.

Relationship between the central library and branches is maintained by constant interchange of books, personal service at branches of head librarian and trained assistants from the central library as needed, and reference work by letter, parcel post and telephone from central to branches. Enthusiasm and inspiration from branch boards and patrons count high with the central staff. The branches are friendly rivals and keep posted on the progress of their neighboring libraries as compared with their own, by watching the Pendleton papers in which the county librarian's monthly reports are printed.

Relationship by contract is not un-

important. The only two contracts so far needed are between the central city council and the County library board and between the County library board and the Pendleton Commercial association which has deposited its Sturgis Fund library and the annual purchases from this substantial endowment, in the central library for distribution thruout the county. The same form of contract could also be used between branch and central libraries if such should be necessary.

Relationship by standardization of branches shows the requirements expected of branch boards and custodians and the provision in books and service from the central library to the branches. The branch standardization was suggested from the central library but is optional with the branch boards. Within six months, six out of the ten branches had qualified and the others are on the way. These "Requirements for standard branch libraries of Umatilla County" were published in full in PUBLIC LIBRARIES, January, 1921.

Guarding the standard of book purchases in the very small libraries forms part of the above requirements, the substance of which has since been enacted as an Oregon state law and now applies to all small libraries of the state having incomes of less than \$2500 a year.

A system of county library buildings is underway, the central and two branches having been built with Carnegie funds with the agreement that they are the property of the county of Umatilla and free to residents of the entire county.

The cordial relationship between the Oregon state library and county and branch libraries is helpful all along the line. Miss Marvin is prepared to supplement at all times the resources of the smaller libraries from the large state supply and is an enthusiastic believer in the necessity for county library systems which are close to the people and form coöperative units that

are able to deliver the book message into all homes of the state more quickly and effectively than can any other library agency so far devised.

The other situation, of a county system in an Eastern state, offers the problem of welding together into a friendly working unit, possibly a score or more libraries of various sizes already established, perhaps with endowment funds and local tradition and whose library boards may at first thought, question the suggestion of

scattering their books to the four winds even tho they would not be carried beyond the confines of the county. But library finance the world over is still such that small libraries are badly handicapped for book funds. It pays to study into this matter and find out whether or not a group of small libraries, previously established, cannot also unite under one unit of administration with an economic saving and at the same time a trained staff and a far larger opportunity for service.

In the Letter Box

Too Many Closed Holidays

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I have just had published in a Louisville weekly civic journal, a rapid survey made of the position taken by the library management in more than thirty of the leading cities in the country, dealing with Armistice Day as a holiday. The result is interesting as indicating how library officials generally dealt with the question on November 11, and may be briefly summarized as follows: Of 35 inquiries made and answered, 18 reported open, at least part of the day, and 17 were closed up tight all day. To the closed libraries, must be added that of Louisville—the sudden closing of which brought about the publication of the article referred to—which makes the score stand fifty-fifty as the result of this investigation.

So much for figures that after all don't tell the whole story. By far the most interesting side of such a survey was the comments added by librarians in answering the simple inquiry I put to them: "Were any or all the public libraries in your city closed to the reading public on Armistice Day?" I was astonished at the number of librarians who expressed themselves in favor of opening the reading rooms of their libraries, but whose trustees decided otherwise. This decision was usually made, too, after due deliberation. Perhaps the reply most

typical of the majority of those received from cities that closed on that day, was the one from Mr Robert Rea, librarian of the Public library of San Francisco. He said:

"While it is the policy of our library to keep the main library and branches open on as many holidays as possible we recognized Armistice Day as having a special significance, and after much consideration, our Board of Trustees decided to close the library."

The one fact brought out by this hurried inquiry, as shown by the foregoing letter which was typical of many others received, was that the average trustee of our big public libraries does not understand the true meaning or purpose of a holiday in its relation to the public for whom the reading rooms of libraries are supposed to be maintained. If he did he would have seized upon this new and glorious holiday as a splendid opportunity for the institution to fittingly celebrate the occasion.

I am writing this letter to suggest that you undertake in the columns of PUBLIC LIBRARIES a further discussion of this subject of holidays in relation to libraries and the public, and the positive duty of trustees to make a better use of them than by closing them "as a tribute to the dead heroes of the Great War," to quote the language of the local Library Board in issuing the order to shut down on November 11.

The fact that Columbus day, Armistice day and Thanksgiving day comes within a period of six weeks, with Christmas and New Year's day just another month off, is an additional reason why this whole problem of holidays and how to deal with them should undergo a thoro investigation and readjustment to meet the new conditions of a reconstructed world to be found outside the walls of a public library.

Public libraries and Armistice Day (1921)

Open—New York City, Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Newark, N. J., St. Louis, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jersey City, Memphis, Tenn., Atlanta, Georgia, Los Angeles, California, Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Closed—Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Providence, R. I., Kansas City, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Toledo, Ohio, Washington, D. C., New Orleans, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Penn., Denver, Colorado, Evansville, Indiana, Covington, Kentucky, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Nebraska, San Francisco, Louisville, Ky.

JAMES C. MOFFET.

Louisville, Ky., December 1, 1921.

The Book and the Price

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Much has been written and said of late concerning the high cost of books and it would seem that the charge that certain publishers are asking excessive prices for their books is well founded.

However, it is not the purpose of this article to submit figures relative to publishers' claims of the increased cost of materials from which the book is made because we all know this is true.

It is also true that while many publishers have increased the cost of their output to 40, 50 and even 75 per cent, others have increased only 15 to 25 per cent above pre-war prices.

I have in mind certain well-known publishers of children's books who have increased their price only 25 per cent on a certain well known series, which has been popular with librarians as well as the general public, for years, and in many instances, the increase on other books

published by them has not increased this much. This is true of other publishers.

It would seem, therefore, that the charge that some publishers are overcharging can be easily substantiated. Neither have I seen it denied that they are getting exorbitant prices, but only that the cost of books has not increased in like proportion to other commodities, that while the cost of books has increased only about 40 per cent, other things have increased 50 to 150 per cent. If a publisher gets 15 per cent more than he is entitled to, he is a robber in less degree only than the one who gets 50 per cent more.

But what is the remedy for the situation? Well, a concerted effort on the part of librarians of protest and a policy of "watchful waiting" would help.

"Of a making of many books there is no end" and many of them are not necessary to our spiritual, moral or mental welfare, but so long as the public will demand and the libraries buy the latest craze and pay any price to get it, they will be confronted with that old economic theory in the law of supply and demand and be a contributory agency in the maintenance of the high cost of books.

Many good worth-while books, both in fiction and non-fiction are to be found in the remainder lists and book bargain catalogs. Why can't we get off "Main Street" for a while and investigate the side streets of good standard authors covering the entire scope of good literature which can still be had at normal prices?

The policy of "Watchful Waiting" has been adopted by the public concerning things necessary to our bodily comfort with a resulting fall in prices. (Clothing, for instance.) Why not with regard to books?

C. V. RITTER.

Chicago.

A New Plan

The heading of a paragraph in the report of the Public library of Bergen for 1920-21 freely translated, reads: Pay or rental collection. It explains

how many thousands of volumes, especially of the most recent fiction, are loaned for a small fee to persons willing to pay for the privilege of drawing these books. Experience shows that the books pay for themselves in one year, with fee of 5 öre, a little over one cent a day. The money received is then applied on purchase of the so-called "Christmas literature" for the coming year (nearly all the Norwegian authors in the field of *belles-lettres* endeavor to have their books published just before Christmas). After a year, the books are turned over to the library in order to make room for next year's output.

This system does not in any sense work injury to the regular borrower. The library continues to expend the regular amount apportioned for *belles-lettres*, and at the end of one year a considerable number of extra copies are made available for the general loan service.

J. C. M. HANSON.

Library of University of Chicago.

Chapters of A. L. A.?

The Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

A member of our staff having completed a rather difficult piece of work and who, tho tired, remained eager to conquer new fields, turned to me and asked, "Where do we go from here?" "My child," I replied (she had bobbed hair), "we go straight to bureaucracy."

That I should have commented on national library affairs when I might have suggested that she change our subject heading "European war," a heading we got from the A. L. A., to one somewhat more adequate to the facts, shows that Mr Dana is not without companions in his observance of the systematizing of "us."

The object of the A. L. A. as stated in the Constitution is to "promote library service and librarianship." Promoting librarianship is quite a different thing from controlling librarianship and one more congenial to my democratic mind.

There has been so much written as to

"certification" that it would be useless to do more than to remark that a restricted certification which is apparently what its official advocates desire may prove quite as unwilling to "stay put," as was the European War. Our prospective fence, indeed, will just as likely as not metamorphose itself into a cage.

On the organization of A. L. A. chapters, I have seen practically nothing printed. Yet the question is of the utmost importance. After an effort, continuing thru a number of years, a scheme of affiliation between the A. L. A. and the various state or regional library associations was worked out and put into effect. The A. L. A., it may be recalled, was the organization that advocated the idea; it was the A. L. A. that asked the other bodies to coöperate and affiliate with it.

Under the new constitution this system of affiliation is abolished and a "Chapter System" substituted. That means, that as far as my own state (Pennsylvania) is concerned, that the Keystone State library association, with a record of 20 years work behind it, is informed that the tie which connected it to the national body has been cut. The loss to the A. L. A. or the K. S. L. A. may or may not be of much import; but it is a matter of grave import that the A. L. A. by-laws look to the setting up of new associations in Pennsylvania and the other states. The state chapters, as authorized in the A. L. A. by-laws are, tho they may admit non-A. L. A. members, essentially creatures of the national body; they are licensed on petition; their constitutions and by-laws must not conflict with the A. L. A. constitution and by-laws; and their continuance of existence is dependent upon the work they do being satisfactory to the national body.

There is nothing in the A. L. A. by-laws to indicate that it intends actively to work for the establishment of such chapters. With such by-laws on its books indeed, the natural pressure of affairs may be relied upon to produce the chapters without campaigning.

Yet I do not believe that a chain of state chapters chartered by the national

body, whose very existence is dependent on the favor or toleration of that body can do the work possible to free independent associations.

In few states will there be room for both an A. L. A. chapter and a State Association. The majority of state organizations will soon pass out of existence and be superseded by A. L. A. subsidiaries. Good will very likely come out of it; but with the good will also come all the evils of over-organization and the centralization of power; and no other powers are as destructive of individual initiative as these.

If, as seems probable, the course of events is as I have suggested there can be no duty more imperative upon us than that of saving to the chapters the majority of the rights heretofore possessed by the State organizations.

But I do not quite see how it can be done. There can be little of that selection by the competition of the open market so praised by Mr Justice Holmes when all the stores are controlled by a single holding company.

Very truly yours,

O. R. HOWARD THOMSON.

James V. Brown library,
Williamsport, Pa.

Music Week in Portland, Oregon

November 27 to December 4 was celebrated as *Music Week* in Portland, Oregon, under the auspices of the Portland Community Service. The part taken by the Public library of Portland was most gratifying from every standpoint, and won many new friends for the library.

All the organizations of the city joined in the effort to make the week a notable one, and the program as prepared shows a continuous program for every day from 11 o'clock in the morning thru the concerts in the evening. The library joined heartily in this. A concert was given each afternoon in the music room of the Central library. Altho the concert did not last for more than half an hour, it was so well attended that the audience was too large for the room.

The large auditorium of the library was turned over to the music teachers of Portland and concerts were held every day during *Music Week*. The most notable concert was one given by Oregon composers, with an attendance of over 400.

There were special posters on music in all of the rooms of the library; there were autographed photographs of famous musicians and cases of old and curious musical instruments displayed and a special collection of the works of Oregon composers.

The music dealers furnished two pianos to the Central library, and 18 phonographs were distributed thruout the system. Musical story hours were held at several of the branches.

The publicity that came to the library during *Musical Week* and the crowds of people who attended the concerts, proved more than satisfactory in every way.

REPORTER.

Library Cards for Christmas Gifts

Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

In this past week, I had something happen which was new to me and might be of interest to others. In September, I had a booth at the Grundy County fair and the books interested a number of county people. Every day, crowds came within the booth to look at the books and ask questions about them. I hope some time to interest them enough so that they will want a county library.

Our county members have been increasing all fall and this past week, I have sold four county cards to be used as Christmas gifts, and I understand I shall sell several others this coming week. Our county cards are a dollar a year and another year. I shall advertise them. Possibly others might like to use the idea.

The county library spirit is growing but it takes constant attention and much explanation to make folks understand.

GERTRUDE H. ANDREWS.
Public library, Morris, Ill.

Monthly—Except August
and September.

Public Libraries

M. E. Ahern, Editor

6 No. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Current single number - - - -	35 cents
Five copies to one library - -	\$12 a year	Foreign Subscriptions - - -	\$3.50 a year

By the rules of the banks of Chicago, an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under.

In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or postoffice money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

Contributions for current numbers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

1896

Ring out the old,
Ring in the new.

1922

Ring out the false,
Ring in the true.

THE year 1921 has carried away to its permanent record a year of earnest work among librarians everywhere, whatever it may have received of other things. The conditions of welfare in the country, the unsettled prospects in all lines of endeavor frustrated some

of the plans that were close to the professional hearts of many, a year ago. but taken as a whole, growth has been continuous and there is small reason to complain of what has been done however much further the desires of many may have reached.

Do Not Wait

THE funerals, recently, of two members of the staff of the Boston public library are commented upon by *Library Life*, the staff bulletin of that library, in its issue of November 15. Reference is made to the burial of the Unknown Dead who was not recognized while living, but on whom flowers and honors were heaped after death. "So it was with our two library heroes." Then follows a very fitting close:

We did not appreciate these men at their full value; we had no conception of the honors that would be paid to these daily associates of ours, once they were gone beyond recall. Krigel dies, and his

city gives his name to one of its public squares—a lasting memorial to a heroic spirit. Swift dies, and his college—America's greatest university—buries him from its own chapel, and college presidents and writers of international fame walk beside his casket.

"There are more signal personalities about you now than you can well be conscious of. Don't let anybody cheapen them." We live in the midst of Unknown Soldiers, as heroic as any that are gone; let us make the most of them while they live. Let us wait and see before we depreciate. The memory of

these two men—the soldier, the scholar—is a stirring incitement to a higher conception of our associates. One is tempted to eulogy, but others have been glad to praise these friends of ours. If we turn our eyes about upon our living comrades we may discover within our own

department some signal personality, some unknown soldier, of whom we can show our appreciation while he is yet beside us. Let us give "full credit and value" to the men and whom with whom we work; sometime we shall realize how fine they were.

"Chapters of A. L. A."

THE idea of erecting *Chapters* of A. L. A. in the various states is one that should receive more attention than has been given it even tho it has been voted upon favorably by a number of assemblages.

It is probably safe to say that in many instances approval was voted because some favorite member proposed the plan, suggesting it was a means of being more helpful to A. L. A. and moving the inauguration of such an organization. It was generally voted for by a few and nobody opposing, the motion

was carried. Now a few here and there are asking "Why?"

Whoever has a fine convincing reason for the movement and an attractive working program in it for the future good of the library craft is invited to use space in PUBLIC LIBRARIES to present the same.

Mr Thomson on another page expresses his disapproval of the idea of "Chapters of A. L. A." and while one may not agree with all he says, there is ground for questioning.

Who Is Meant?

IN the *Boston Transcript* for November 3, is a most interesting discussion with a three-cornered basis:

First, Edna Ferber's opinion of librarians set out in the phrases: "She looked like a librarian—her mouth made a thin, straight line. You can picture her sitting in the library at the desk, holding the pencil they use with the funny little rubber thing attached to it, refusing to allow some school girl to take out . . ." She is speaking of someone for whom evidently she had little liking.

Second, Mr A. L. Bailey of Wilmington, Del., tells *The Librarian* to read the chapter in which those lines occur.

And then, *The Librarian*—what a

good time he has courteously telling Miss Ferber how much she doesn't know!

All of them are right. Doubtless Miss Ferber in her Wisconsin days or more likely in Chicago, saw her librarian and treasured her picture against the time she could use it effectively, and why shouldn't she? Cromwell, was it not? who said "Paint the wart and all!" and no one could question the fidelity of the picture which Miss Ferber, either as a young girl in Wisconsin or a productive writer in Chicago, gathered and placed away in her "hope-chest."

If one knew just who *The Librarian* is, one might better understand why Mr Bailey entered into a correspon-

dence with him (or her) rather than Miss Ferber. For with all the sparkling interest with which The Librarian endows the circumstance, it is permissible to conjecture that Miss Ferber would have gone one better in a discussion of any opinion which she holds, particularly when she is sure she is right.

In one of her public addresses in Chicago, Miss Ferber said that women were like squirrels; they never failed to pick up the nut when they

found it and if they could not use it at that time, they laid it away for a more fitting season, the only difference being that the squirrel sometimes forgets where he put the nut, but the woman never forgets.

The crux of the matter is the regretful circumstances that the woman holding the pencil and whose mouth is "a thin, straight line" is not a figment of fancy—she really exists in the libraries, undoubtedly. Would that she belonged only in the writer's mind.

The Proposed Tax on Education

THE librarians of Illinois will doubtless be interested in knowing that in response to a letter setting forth the iniquities of the proposed "tariff on education," set out in the Fordney Bill, now before Congress, prompt answer from their senior U. S. Senator is as follows:

In Senator McCormick's behalf I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and assure you the Senator not only will give it every consideration personally but also will refer it to the proper committee of the Senate for its attention.

(Signed) E. HANSON,
Secretary.

The same letter addressed to the junior senator brought the following reply:

I am thoroly in accord with your views as explained in your letter of December 6, and will do everything I can to promote the interests of the libraries.

(Signed) W. B. McKINLEY.

To enter a protest against this measure is the duty of every librarian, every trustee and all educators.

This measure, as has been shown, very definitely, hampers the educational work which should be done by libraries as well as hinders the development of the great book collections in the country.

One of the good letters sent to his congressmen by a librarian of California who realizes responsibility, reads as follows:

It has been well brought out in the professional journals that this is an extreme step which in the long tariff history of the United States has not been proposed before by either political party. This embargo on the cause of learning can hardly be justified either by the exigencies of revenue needs or by the demands of American publishers for protection, for the books imported from abroad cannot come into competition with those of American publishers except to a negligible degree.

I cannot pretend to political experience, but I think that it very often happens that the more thoughtful and earnest American citizens keep silent in cases of this kind, assuming that their representatives will always do the patriotic and intelligent thing. But it is too often supposed that the more noisy and vociferous of the population represent public opinion.

I believe that with your political experience you will appreciate that the addition of such a schedule to the proposed tariff law will be everywhere resented by the classes which represent the culture of the country.

Those librarians who have not yet met the duty of a protest against this bill should immediately take such steps, stronger and longer and better.

Civilization in 1921

Over \$50 is collected for every human being in the United States by the National Government for war purposes, and 17 cents for the support of the libraries.

For war expenses, past, present and future, 5000 cents, and only 17 cents for so productive an educational institution as the public library!

A friend of PUBLIC LIBRARIES sends the following note:

Continuing the evidence that "the Public Library is an integral part of public education," I send the following from the report of the Vassar College Salary Endowment Fund campaign:

Miss Amy Reed reports a dignified and effective form of pre-campaign advertising in St. Paul, where photographs of Vassar, with books, catalogs and pamphlets about the college are displayed in the Public library.

An article in the *Civic Journal* of November 26, the weekly exponent of civic development in Louisville and Kentucky, advocates the closing of public libraries on holidays. It is illuminating if not convincing.

A. L. A. Council in Chicago

The Council is in session as PUBLIC LIBRARIES goes to press. Several committees will make reports for the consideration of the Council, looking to adoption of the recommendations by the association itself.

The following is the substance of the recommendations:

1. The committee on Library Revenue recommends that the A. L. A. declare that \$1 per capita of the population of the community served is a minimum revenue for the maintenance of a good library, with a registration equal to 30 per cent of the population, a good collection of reference books, with a home use of 5 books per capita.

2. The A. L. A. Bookbuying committee recommends that A. L. A. approve the effort made for the U. S. to enter the International Copyright Union but that it express disapproval of any measure that will curtail or cancel the present privileges of importa-

tion, of long standing and in no way violative of the Federal constitution or of foreign practice.

3. The committee on committees recommends that a bylaw be adopted creating the committees of the A. L. A. and defining their duties and limitations.

4. The committee on National Certification recommends that the Executive Board appoint a committee to prepare articles of incorporation for a national certification board, with a plan of financing such a certification and that a report on the same be made at the next annual meeting.

Doubtless this meeting will bring forward acceptable recommendations on all these subjects to be acted upon at the annual meeting of A. L. A., next summer.

The Similes Contest

Librarians who have been drawn into the search for similes which has extended over the country by the offer of Mr Grenville Kleiser of New York (See P.L. 26: 379), will find a reward for their labors in the following account of results:

1269 Broadway,
New York City.
December 20, 1921.

The hue and cry raised by literary reformers to the effect that the modern reader prefers lurid novels to the homely and edifying classics, is almost completely disproved if the interest aroused by the Grenville Kleiser Prose Simile contest be taken as a criterion. Thousands of similes were submitted by contestants representing almost every state in the Union. Similes were also received from people living in Japan,

Alaska, and the Philippine Islands. That the modern reader is interested in the classics is made manifest by the similes received, similes gleaned from the works of such standard writers as Bacon, Lamb, Ruskin, Emerson and others. Numerous letters were received by Mr Kleiser thanking him for his effort to stimulate a deeper interest in the clear and effective use of English, and expressing gratitude for providing an incentive,—a prize of \$100 for the best list of 50 prose similes. After careful consideration, the award was made to E. K. Tobler, 831 Elati street, Denver, Colorado. Mr Kleiser also offered two prizes of \$25 for excellence of effort. These "consolation prizes" were awarded to Philip Graif, 4500 39th Ave. South, Seattle, Washington, and Harold L. Van Doren, 6 Minetta street, New York City.

The winning similes follow:

Twilight is like death; the dark portal of night comes upon us, to open again in the glorious morning of immortality.

Envy lurks at the bottom of the human heart, like a viper in its hole.

God pardons like a mother who kisses away the repentant tears of her child.

The highest intellects, like the tops of mountains, are the first to catch and reflect the dawn.

Base and crafty cowards are like the arrow that flieth in the dark.

To listen to the advice of a treacherous friend, is like drinking poison from a golden cup.

As the harbour is the refuge of the ship from the tempest, so is friendship the refuge of man in adversity.

Good-nature, like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill-nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flower.

Much reading is like much eating,—wholly useless without digestion.

Health and good humor are to the human body like sunshine to vegetation.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

Twin violets by a shady brook were like her eyes.

Many fortunes, like rivers have a pure source, but grow muddy as they grow large.

Love comforteth like sun after rain.

As a moth gnaws a garment, so doth envy consume a man.

To tell a falsehood is like the cut of a

sabre: for though the wound may heal, the scar of it will remain.

Ambition is like hunger; it obeys no law but its appetite.

Happiness, like a refreshing stream, flows from heart to heart in endless circulation.

Gold, like the sun which melts wax and hardens clay, expands great souls and contracts bad hearts.

A sympathetic heart is like a spring of pure water bursting from the mountain side.

Death's Toll

The death of Miss Eunice Rockwood Oberly, for a number of years librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, occurred November 5 at her home in Washington City.

Miss Oberly's published work in plant pathology forms a real contribution to the literature of that subject. She had an advanced standing among her co-laborers as a clear and logical thinker of great independence and originality and was always open minded and fair in discussing the work of others. Her ideals for the advancement of the library profession were high and her contributions to this end were of value. She gave good service to the work with the joint commission on reclassification as the full force of her tireless enthusiasm was thrown into any service to which she gave attention.

Miss Oberly rendered good service during the period of the war, and it was largely thru her ability in organizing the campaign for funds, that the Department of Agriculture was able to present the Red Cross with three ambulances and a kitchen trailer.

She was a graduate of Vassar in 1900 and was one of the enthusiastic alumnae.

Miss Oberly's contributions to the Department of Agriculture are spoken of as being "a part of its very essence."

"No words which could be written would be adequate to express the sense of loss in the hearts of her friends, who were never disappointed when they looked to her for inspiration, for un-

derstanding sympathy, or for help. With her, life was so much worth while, growing richer with opportunity as the years passed."

S. Paterson Prowse, librarian of the Public library, Peoria, Illinois, since May, 1915, died suddenly in the library building on December 14.

Mr Prowse had been attending a meeting of the board of directors which had just adjourned when he was stricken. He was a member of the library board before he succeeded the late W. S. Willcox, so that he had been in touch previously with the library affairs of Peoria for many years.

He was born in Scotland 64 years ago and was a graduate of the University of Glasgow. Coming to America, he first settled at St. Johns, Newfoundland. He went to Peoria 30 years ago, joining the newspaper craft and forming a wide and interesting connection with all literary affairs in Peoria. He was active in every concern of Peoria, belonged to numerous organizations and he made and held many warm friends. He was active in everything for the betterment of the city. He was a speaker of ability and was always in demand in that line.

Mr Prowse was not a trained librarian but he had a wide knowledge of literature and a discriminating taste in reading. As the librarian of the second city in Illinois, he took his place in library organization and served the Illinois library association, 1919-1920, as a member of its executive board. His address to the librarians at Peoria in 1919 was a masterpiece of elegance and erudition.

Many Peoria organizations expressed regret at his going, and are on record that "in his passing, Peoria has lost an official and a citizen whose place will be hard to fill."

The funeral was a community affair. The honorary pallbearers included leading citizens and the active pallbearers were his personal friends.

Mr Prowse leaves a widow who was his constant companion and inspiration.

Mary Salome Cutler Fairchild

On the eve of going to press, comes the news of the death of Mrs Salome Cutler Fairchild, who died December 20, 1921. Mrs Fairchild had been an invalid for a long time but was in fairly good health until a day or two before the end.

She was a member of the first class in library training, at Columbia college, and she joined the staff of teachers when the library school was moved to the State library at Albany, N. Y. For nearly 20 years, she gave unstintedly of herself and her equipment to the students who in those days attended the first library school. Many of these latter advanced to the front rank in library work, but they never forgot their early days "in Miss Cutler's class" and always kept a grateful memory of the help she had given them in their student days.

Mrs Fairchild was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke college and received a degree of B. L. S. from University of New York. She was a widely-read woman, wrote easily, and was a specially effective writer on library subjects. She gave praiseworthy effort toward formulating library doctrine and many of her aphorisms pass current in library discussions today, often with no knowledge of their origin (P.L. 9: 27-29). The early volumes of PUBLIC LIBRARIES contain many of her addresses, none of which have been overtopped by other writers since then.

She married Edwin M. Fairchild in 1897 and after a few years retired from library work, tho as long as her health permitted, she gave counsel and personal interest to the oncoming body of library workers. She was a member of the American Library Institute, the A. L. A. and a number of learned societies.

A personal friendship founded on respect and the mutual understanding that comes with connection of long years makes the office of PUBLIC LIBRARIES feel a keen loss in Mrs Fairchild's going.

Library Work in Hospitals*

During the war the American Library Association established and maintained libraries and librarians in every army and naval hospital.

Out of this last experience grew Sioux City's plan for library service in general hospitals, administered and financed by the Public library as an entirely new department. Sioux City has been followed within the last two years first by Newark, N. J., Salt Lake City, Cleveland, St. Paul and Indianapolis, with similar type of service to hospitals, and Milwaukee, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines and other cities are planning to inaugurate such a service, if not already in operation. So it is that the library service in general hospitals is becoming popular. Such a service knows no race or creed. Its purpose is to implant in the human heart, encouragement. Its virtue is its charity to the sick and the afflicted.

In just what way our public library went about establishing its service may be interesting. It is quite simple. The first idea was to put the plan before the medical associations, each of which gave it their hearty endorsement. It really took little persuasion for the physicians readily saw the value of books and their therapeutic influence on their patients. Equipped with this endorsement, the matter of placing the plan before the hospital authorities and gaining their consent to put it in operation in their hospitals, needed but the briefest explanation. Such a service was awaited and received with open arms.

Having gained permission to establish the service, a more difficult problem was how to get enough books to place adequate collections in the seven hospitals, for just at that time the library was suffering with an acute attack of that ailment, Lack-of-Funditis, so prevalent among libraries. Another inspiration, the outgrowth of the war! Put on a

drive for books! We immediately set about organizing a drive. We enlisted the help of the book stores, schools, organizations. We placed large receptacles in department stores and hotel lobbies asking for books for sick folks in hospitals. The drive lasted one week. The books were rapidly put thru the usual library routine, and the collections placed and circulations made in all seven hospitals, the same week, thus eliminating the chance for criticism of playing favorites. We have held rigidly to the rule that each hospital must receive the same service.

What the Public library of Sioux City has accomplished can be accomplished by the library in any town or city where a hospital or hospitals are maintained.

Your next thought is "What kind of books made up your hospital collection?" Much time and thought was given to this all important feature. We tried to select books with large print, unglazed surfaces, light and easy to handle. I have tried to keep uppermost the viewpoint of the invalid and to realize the real use of books to the sick, which is to give relief thru wearisome hours of convalescence and the anxious period of waiting for an operation, to help the hours pass rapidly that without a book would mean loneliness. In two years experience, I find that books can do this very thing, and consequently their value to the hospitals is fully demonstrated. The amusing book is highly popular so we should have a generous supply of all humorists. I was recently asked, "If you were offered Conrad's 'The Rescue' and Putnam's 'It pays to smile' and could have but one, which would you choose for your hospital collection?" My reply was without hesitancy, because for the hundred times the last book would be read, the first would find only one or two people who could really enjoy it. As the mind is more or less inactive in illness, it should have the books that are light and easy to digest, so in a way, the hospital librarian becomes a book dietist. Books of travel have their share of popularity, as many people

*From an address before Iowa library association, October 22, 1921, by Miss Rose A. O'Connor.

travel only thru the medium of the printed page.

It is well to keep in mind that I speak only of the use of books in the general hospital. This has been my problem, which is a different one from that of the special or institutional hospital. In the general hospital, the patient's stay will average two weeks, consequently the books are used more frequently. This likewise eliminates the chance for the development of taste for better things. I must "make hay while the sun shines," and consequently have to cater largely to an already acquired taste, but thru this association the cultivation of a taste for better things is possible . . .

The little children in the hospitals are very appealing and there is much we can do to entertain and amuse them. There is the story to tell or read, helping to weave, or even play with paper dolls, etc. They of course accept us without question, as friends and often are quite concerned about our welfare. Lately a little lad I had seen much of, stopped me on the threshold of his room, calling to me, "Wait! Wait! I want to ask you something. Is a gumboil catching, because I've got one?" On being assured that it was not contagious, I was allowed to enter. Do these little folks remember us? Let me give you an illustration, rather a pathetic one. Last year, a boy of nine was a patient in one of the hospitals, having a cataract removed from the only eye he could use, the other one having lost its sight. This fall, he returned to the hospital for treatment and the other day, as I stopped at the bedside of another patient some distance away, he heard me greet the other. He called to his father, who was sitting with him, "Daddy, I know that voice. It is the book lady. Ask her for 'Johnny Chuck.' How I wish you might have seen the picture, this little bit of humanity with his bandaged eyes and the delighted joy of that unseeing little face as he remembered 'Johnny Chuck' and the 'book lady.'"

Do not let me give the impression that the hospital librarian does all the giving. To behold the fortitude, the gentleness

and faith of many of the patients, is its own reward. . . .

The real function of library service in the hospital is to lighten the long weary hours, to help lift the patient out of himself and his surroundings, to give him happiness in so far as possible, for happiness as we all know, makes for better health both of the body and mind, and I know that the readers in the hospitals are far happier and more content than those who spend the time with nothing but their self sympathetic thoughts.

In the field of ethics the hospital librarian's value lies in her sympathy and humanitarianism. Since she is an integral part of the hospital, she should bear in mind that its interests and hers are identical and strive for higher efficiency and greater results. The librarian can be a most useful as well as a much loved member of the hospital staff. She is in a position to cooperate, to harmonize, to aid and to encourage.

Naval Libraries

A report from Charles H. Brown, librarian of the Navy department of the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, is most interesting.

Mr Brown has just left for the Pacific Coast for a few months' trip. He plans to place the vessels of the Pacific fleet with regard to libraries on a par with the vessels of the Atlantic fleet. He says the navy has attempted, in the last two years, to organize, thruout the whole service, a permanent system of library service, using as a basis both the Library War Service and the libraries of the older ships of the navy. The results have been most satisfactory and the work is attracting much attention.

Publications that appear in various naval circles, as for instance, those published by ships, are enthusiastic over the results. The fact that these papers are carried on by the men themselves, gives weight to the good opinion of the book service.

It is expected that the circulation will reach at least 1000 a month when the organization is fully felt.

Various officers have given lectures at different points, showing the value of knowledge based on careful reading. After the organization is fully completed, an effort will be made to organize courses of reading and study.

Vers Livres

The following from the pen of the versatile Margery Doud of St. Louis public library is up to usual high standard of her clever observations. The poem appeared in a St. Louis publication:

I do not approve of free libraries,
At least not the way
They classify their books.
It isn't right,
And it isn't according to law and order.
Everyone knows
That when you mention the Gospels
You must say
Matthew,
Mark,
Luke and
John.
Not so the libraries.
They are independent.
They are pedantic.
They insist on
John,
Luke,
Mark,
Matthew.
It is because of the alphabet, they say.
They have no right to take such liberties
And alphabetize the Apostles.

Then in that matter of Mrs Browning
(Elizabeth Barrett, that was),
She, sweet and lovely wife of history,
Is classed with English poets,
But her husband (and goodness knows,
none was more devoted)
Stands dignified and stately
Upon a shelf far off.
He has a number all his own.
Mrs B. with trembling curls
Solaces herself in the company of Burns
and Byron
On one side,
With the two Arnolds crowding her on
the other.

They were good men, but the Church of
England

Does not approve such separations.
Coleridge, Keats, Tennyson and Words-
worth

Come between this lady and her husband.
It is a cruel business.

But librarians say,
"Rules are rules."

They are a cold lot,
With no thought for sentiment.

I do not approve of free libraries,
At least not the way
They classify their books.

Margery Doud.

Annie's in the Library Mending Books*

Poor lone Annie
Sitting in the library mending books,
Pasting, gluing,
Mending all those dreadful books,
Children's books once bright and gay,
Now their pages all astray,
Sewing, pasting,
Annie's in the library mending books.

Sometimes neighbors
Passing, nod, or come in through the door,
Then departing,
Leave her lonelier than before.
Then she longs to go away,
Longs to wander free and gay,
No use casting longing looks,
Annie's in the library mending books.

Many children come in here,
Little boys with dirty face,
Little girls with dainty grace,
Stories are to them most dear,
Books for them must be
Mended carefully you see.
Pasting, gluing,
Annie's in the library mending books.

Mending, pasting,
One by one she whiles the hours away,
Pasting, gluing,
Ne'er a one to woo her any day.
Books must come, though men may go,
She mends on forever.
Cleaning, pasting, mending, gluing,
Still her daily task pursuing,
No use casting longing looks,
Annie's in the library mending books.

A. M. W.

*Parody on Lucy Larcom's poem, Hannah's
at the Window Binding Shoes.

Disarmament Education Committee Posters

Will Irwin's book, *The Next War*, has become one of the most powerful voices for limitation of armament. There is a constant demand for it in the libraries, and bookmen report that it is rapidly becoming one of the best of the non-fiction sellers. The Disarmament Education committee, of Washington, which arranged for publication of the book, has prepared from it a set of 20 posters which are being widely used by organizations working for limitation of armament, and a considerable number of libraries throughout the country have them on exhibition. For others who might be interested, the following points are stated:

The exhibit is called *Facts on Disarmament*. On high grade cardboard 9x12 inches are graphs or photographs with brief texts in colors. Following is the list of subjects:

Photograph of General Pershing with statement regarding the need for limiting armament.

Cartoon and statement from "The Nation's Business" regarding the economic aspects of war.

Scales showing cost of World War compared with cost of all wars, 1793 to 1910.

Photograph of disabled battleship costing five million dollars now used as target.

Cartoon showing distribution of "appropriation pie."

Graph showing loss of soldier lives in recent wars.

Photograph of proposed aircraft carrier showing how money might be used for increases in teachers' salaries.

Photograph of university campus showing that four great universities could be constructed with the money one modern battleship costs.

Photograph of farm tractor with statement regarding the cost of war in terms of tractors, automobiles and rural education.

Photograph of a dwelling with text showing how many \$5,000 homes could be built with one year's appropriation for Army and Navy.

Photograph of 7,500 shells, the cost of which would employ 1,500 county health officers.

Photograph of high school with statement showing that the cost of the World War for one day would build four such schools in each of the 48 states, 10 churches in each state, etc., etc.

Cartoon showing that the United States will spend in forty years for preparation as much as Germany is spending on reparation, if the present rate continues.

Picture of airplane discharging poison gas with statement regarding its use in future wars.

Photograph of children with gas masks, with statement regarding the effects of future wars on women and children.

Photograph of coast gun with verse.

Photograph of General Maurice with statement regarding effect of preparedness in bringing about war.

Photograph of Senator Borah with statement regarding need for thoroly aroused public sentiment.

"What shall I do?"

Photograph of President Harding with statement.

In response to inquiries from libraries the Committee issues the following information as to how the exhibits may be procured:

The posters are not a commercial venture so far as the Committee is concerned. Various organizations act as its agents in the distribution of them in quantity. Where only one set is desired they may be procured by sending one dollar to the Disarmament Education Committee, 629 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This covers the cost of printing and distribution including postage. Thirty exhibits may be had for \$25, or 100 for \$80.

The posters are being used widely by the General Committee for Limitation of Armament, The National Council for Limitation of Armament, the Friends' Peace Council (Quakers), the National League of Women Voters and many other organizations.

H. H. Moore, of Washington, widely known author, is chairman of the committee, and John Goldstrom, who as special agent of the Air mail service carried the first thru transcontinental mail pouch from New York to San Francisco, is executive secretary.

National Council for Limitation of Armaments Offers Limitation Exhibit

A plan to make this Christmas a great peace Christmas is being carried out by all the national organizations interested in the limitation of armaments and in the success of the international conference now meeting at Washington.

The libraries of the country are asked to share in this plan by arranging at Christmas time, shelves of books concerning world peace and the subjects being discussed at the conference. A great variety of books would come under this head but world peace should be the dominant note.

The National Council for the Limitation of Armaments, 532 17th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., of which Frederick J. Libby is executive secretary, will supply posters to go with this Christmas exhibition upon request. Carefully selected bibliographies have also been prepared. The National Council is composed of 35 national organizations with a membership of nearly seven million. Its vice-chairmen are:

Julius H. Barnes, Julia C. Lathrop, Will Irwin, Mrs Maud Wood Park, Anna A. Gordon, John Grier Hibben, William Allen White, Mrs Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs Lucia Ames Mead, James R. Howard.

Sunday Opening

A librarian of a public library, who has recently gone to a new position, takes occasion to address the community thru the newspapers in regard to the opening of the library on Sunday afternoons for the winter.

His communication to the public is as follows:

A good story is the best antidote for a stormy Sunday afternoon. A tale of New England in the early days will furnish pleasant food for contrast between the old days and the new. Shivers of thrills will replace the shivers of cold which may be chasing up and down your back, with a perusal of a tale of adventure and exploration in tropic Africa, a cruise of discovery in the far South Seas, or a rollicking tale of pirate days on the Spanish main.

When winter Sundays are storm-bound; the lakes and ponds are covered with snow, and even the roads are difficult of travel, what do you do in the long afternoons and evenings?

It is pleasant to sit by the window in a comfortable room and watch the storm swirl around the corner, thru the leafless branches and over the lawn, or perchance, to gird oneself about with overcoat, muffler, storm cap and boots, and sally forth to revel against the push of the snow-laden wind.

Why not sally down to the public library and carry home a bundle of books for the afternoon's reading?

You may be in the mood for an evening of poetry, or biography or history, or want as much to see the latest book on personal management or business English or iceboat building.

Well, come down to the library and ask for it.

All of which foregoing is to tell you that the loan desk and reading room of the Public library on S street will be open each Sunday afternoon from next Sunday until spring, hours 2 until 6, sunny days, cloudy days, cold days, warm days, rainy days, and snowy days.

Number of Books in Libraries

The population, number of volumes, and volumes per capita of population in the public libraries of the country are shown in figures compiled by George F. Miller, of the University of Oklahoma, published recently in *School and Society*. His figures are taken from the educational directory of the U. S. Bureau of Education and the 1920 Census.

The extent to which public libraries meet the needs of the people, says Mr Miller, may be measured in part by the following factors: 1) The number of volumes. Other things being equal, the library with the greatest number of books will be the most useful. 2) The kind of books. The efficiency of a library is measured, in part, by the degree to which its books meet the needs and the interests of the people of the locality. 3) Accessibility. The convenience of access of the library is a measure of its service. Accessibility is measured not only by the distance that patrons must travel to reach the library, but also by the time, expense,

and effort required by that distance. 4) The accessibility of the reading material within the library is an important factor in determining its service to the public. 5) Other factors to be considered in rating library facilities, such as furniture, heat, light, ventilation, and the like need not be considered here.

Information on the first of these factors, the number of books, is given in the following statistical tables, which have been compiled to show the total number of bound volumes in all the public libraries of each state, and the number of volumes in proportion to the population. The other desirable characteristics of libraries mentioned above cannot be determined from the data given here; nor is there any attempt made to include all libraries and collections of books, but only those in public libraries, including those maintained by library societies.

[Some years ago in discussing a similar compilation, the late lamented Henry E. Legler called attention to the effect two or three large libraries within a state would have on the average number of books per resident and warned his own state of Wisconsin against forgetting the many large areas it had without any book collection. These same statements remain true today, and several states cannot afford to overlook them.—[*Editor of P. L.*]

Rank	State	Population	Vols.	Vols. per 1000 pop.
1.	New H'm'psh'r	443,083	861,662	1,978
2.	Massachusetts	3,852,356	7,263,021	1,885
3.	Vermont	352,428	495,233	1,405
4.	Nevada	77,407	107,456	1,388
5.	Connecticut	1,380,631	1,835,125	1,329
6.	Rhode Island	604,397	704,583	1,166
7.	Maine	768,014	833,328	1,085
8.	California ..	3,426,861	3,282,014	957
9.	Delaware ...	223,003	189,494	850
10.	Oregon	783,389	543,622	694
11.	New York ..	10,384,829	6,855,009	660
12.	Montana	548,889	324,752	592
13.	Michigan ...	3,668,412	2,137,611	583
14.	New Jersey .	3,155,900	1,821,159	577
15.	Illinois	6,485,280	3,554,666	548
16.	Colorado ...	939,629	504,390	537

17.	Arizona	333,903	178,591	535
18.	Wyoming ...	194,402	97,000	499
19.	Iowa	2,404,021	1,198,259	498
20.	Indiana	2,930,390	1,406,904	480
21.	Ohio	5,759,394	2,688,115	467
22.	Minnesota ..	2,387,125	1,086,925	455
23.	Wisconsin ..	2,632,067	1,166,613	443
24.	Washington	1,356,621	598,950	442
25.	Utah	449,396	188,847	420
26.	Maryland ...	1,449,661	537,392	371
27.	Missouri	3,404,055	1,109,706	326
28.	Pennsylvania	8,720,017	2,703,799	310
29.	Nebraska ...	1,296,372	396,451	306
30.	Idaho	431,866	127,545	295
31.	Kansas	1,769,257	494,417	279
32.	Kentucky ...	2,416,630	514,727	213
33.	South Dakota	636,547	126,489	199
34.	Tennessee ...	2,337,885	428,745	183
35.	North Dakota	645,680	106,945	165
35.	Louisiana ...	1,798,509	297,555	165
36.	W. Virginia	1,463,701	221,952	152
37.	Alabama	2,348,174	305,483	130
38.	Texas	4,663,228	521,768	112
39.	Florida	968,470	102,682	106
40.	Oklahoma ...	2,028,283	207,209	102
41.	Georgia	2,895,832	274,480	95
42.	Virginia	2,309,187	207,837	90
43.	New Mexico	360,350	29,760	83
44.	Mississippi ..	1,790,618	147,130	82
45.	So. Carolina	1,683,724	127,715	76
46.	No. Carolina	2,559,123	144,204	56
47.	Arkansas ...	1,752,204	64,594	37

Mr Miller concludes: It is hoped that such comparisons will help to induce states that stand lowest in the list to increase the number and size of their libraries. The need for libraries in this country was never greater. A number of conditions are leading to a greater demand for library facilities. Shorter hours of work for nearly all employes give many hours more for study and reading. The closing of saloons is causing many to seek better and more profitable ways of spending their leisure. A better educated people will require more reading material. In the years following 1890 the number of students in secondary schools increased from 297,894 to 1,611,196. The enfranchisement of women will probably arouse more of them to political interests, which can be met in part by books from a public library. The natural means in a democracy of meeting these increasing demands for reading is not a private or commercial enterprise, but a public library.

The National Library

The report of the librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, opens by noting four pressing needs, which are named for the third time and are still unmet: The readjustment of the salary schedule; a few additional positions to perfect the organization; additional equipment and a book-stack in the northeast courtyard.

The embarrassment experienced thru resignations of numerous skilled employes for the past three years, continues, particularly in the reading room, the catalog and classification services.

The following expenditures are noted: General services, \$275,029; special service, \$2000; Sunday service, \$9999; copyright office, \$101,879. Increase in library, \$98,000. Expenditures for building and grounds, \$129,452. The total for the library and copyright office is \$581,983 and the grand total \$711,436.

An increase in the number of positions was asked for in an estimate which was not granted. Increases in salaries for 378 positions were asked for and refused. Some of the figures given are startling. \$71,000 was recommended for the legislative reference department and \$25,000 was granted; \$13,125 for Sunday opening and \$10,000 granted; \$100,000 was recommended for the purchase of books and \$90,000 granted. The following salary increases were refused: General assistant librarian, \$4500 to \$6000; register of copyrights, \$4000 to \$6000; chiefs of divisions, \$3000 to \$4000; one chief classifier, \$2000 to \$3000; other refusals on lower grades: 63 assistants, \$720-\$900 to \$1200; 53 assistants, \$540-\$840 to \$1080.

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the copyright office. They form the net revenue of the government's gain over the direct expenses of the office. The fees for the year 1920-1921 amounted

to \$134,516, with an expense of \$106,090, making a net earning of \$28,426. In addition to the cash fees the copyright business brings each year to the government, in articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars and these far exceed the amount of the net cash earnings. During the past 24 years the amount of the fees received was \$2,240,332, and the amount expended for service, \$1,928,321. The total number of entries in 51 years since the copyright work became a part of the business of the library, is \$3,525,408.

The number of books in the library, 2,918,256, of which 86,923 were received last year; maps and charts, 170,005, of which 3,557 were received last year; volumes and pieces of music, 919,041, and prints, 424,783.

The usual number of gifts, both of value and intrinsic worth, were received. Noted among these are the Breckenridge collection; additions to the Pennell collection of Whistleriana; an interesting specimen of printing from engraved wooden blocks, the first block book other than a reproduction which has come to the library. Six rare issues of English Colonial treaties with the American Indians have been acquired and the library now possesses 21 out of the 50 known. A number of other publications of early Americana have been acquired.

An addition has been made to the Thatcher collection on the French Revolution. While this collection is housed in the library, the title to it the use of the collection is open to still remains with Mrs Thatcher, the scholars.

The originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States have been transferred from the department of state to the Library of Congress. Considerable material has been added to the division of manuscripts, particularly to the collection of Washington papers, Proclamations, correspondence and papers of other presidents have also been

acquired, among them some unusual papers relating to Lincoln and Grant. Papers of other distinguished citizens have also been added to the collections.

A number of noteworthy accessions have been made in the division of maps. The general policy of the development of the music department, already laid down, has been closely followed. The library continues to benefit by the counsel of the former general chief of the division, Mr Sonneck.

Reports of increase of work and decrease in staff in the catalog department is spoken of with regret. The loss of knowledge and experience in handling subjects and special work gained in this library's service is an irretrievable loss and forces those in charge in addition to their own work, to cover special subjects for which they have had no training. This means hard, overtime work, causing intermittent breakdowns. The resignation from the staff, after 21 years of service, of a cataloger and of a classifier in the Slavic section, are deemed a serious loss to the work.

The report of the copyright office and of the superintendent of the building and grounds are given in the volume. The report covers 204 pages.

County Libraries in Iowa

At the meeting of the Iowa library association, last October, Miss Julia Robinson gave a very suggestive report in which she dealt especially with the question of county libraries for Iowa. The secretary's report of the address states that the number of towns in Iowa large enough to support a library has been almost reached and few more tax supported libraries can be expected, so "extension in the future must be in other directions."

"The library in Ames was the only public library to stage a real campaign for a county tax during the past year, but the effort was unsuccessful. Interest, however, in the county library idea is being

shown by other libraries and county fair exhibits have been used to call attention to the subject."

From now on, Miss Robinson urged all librarians to give prominence to the county library idea when opportunity presented itself, but the present is a hard time to try to secure the tax. At the biennial of the Iowa Federation of women's clubs in May at Clinton, a resolution pledging the assistance of women's clubs in the promotion of county libraries was passed and both the president and vice-president of the federation are referring to this resolution in their addresses before the district meetings being held in October. The secretary of the commission also uses every opportunity given her of speaking at the various club meetings.

To quote again from the secretary's report, the most important matters for attention are:

1. The dissemination of information and the creation of interest in county libraries which shall make a tax therefor possible in many counties where taxes do not look as large as they do at the present time.

2. The adoption and putting into effect of a school library program which shall define the relations of public and school libraries and give opportunity for pushing the school libraries of the state to a condition approximating that held by the public libraries.

Largest Branch Library in County

Opening of the largest of the new branch libraries in the county will take place early next week, according to Miss Corinne Metz, county librarian. It will be located at New Haven, where about 600 books will be placed in a room in the town hall. Shelving for the room was furnished by the Commercial club.

The branch at Hunteertown was inspected Tuesday by Miss Metz. She reports the library there to be very successful and the people of the community well satisfied with it.—*The Gazette, Ft. Wayne, Ind.*

Library Meetings

Iowa—The Iowa library association was the guest of the Iowa State college and the Public library of the city of Ames.

Dean Byers of the college welcomed the association, after President C. W. Sumner of the Sioux City public library had called the meeting to order. A fitting response was made by the State librarian, Mr Brigham, and greetings were read from Mrs Horace M. Towner of Washington, D. C., and Charles E. Rush of the Public library of Indianapolis.

The president, Mr C. W. Sumner, took for his theme "Promotion of library interest in Iowa." In Mr Sumner's opinion this depended on a large membership, not only of libraries and librarians but assistants and trustees, with a definite program of work to be pushed until it shall have been accomplished; a committee to make a careful survey of the existing county library laws, especially those recently passed, and reporting at the next annual meeting, such changes in the Iowa law as may seem wise. Strong support of the proposed legislation by individual members, and systematic and intensive effort toward securing the benefit of the library laws thruout the state of Iowa, was urged. Mr Sumner also urged membership in the American Library Association.

Business reports received close attention, especially a report of the Iowa library commission presented by Miss Julia Robinson, secretary of the commission. This report emphasized county libraries. (See page 32.)

One of the outstanding addresses was that given by Prof Noble of the English department of the Iowa State college, on Stepping stones to literary taste. The theme of his talk was "How can we help people to distinguish between poor books and good books? How can students be led to appreciate something better? What do students read alone?" He referred to the four stages in the evolution of the art of fiction—fiction dealing with the impossible, such as the Arabian

Nights; fiction dealing with the possible, as Quentin Durward; with the probable, as the works of Balzac and Thackeray, and with the inevitable, as Anna Karenina.

"The inevitable is true," said Prof Noble, "and the probable approaches truth and since lies impede progress, the hope of the future depends upon the amount of truth we can make ours." As an illustration of the improbable and in part the impossible, he used the Tarzan books. The question for libraries to solve is how to make young people get the proper viewpoint in regard to these books. They do appeal to the love of adventure and ideal traits are possessed by Tarzan, the experiences are also novel, but what about the indefiniteness of detail? Tarzan just did things, but the author does not tell how, as Kipling tells us. As a substitute for these books, some of the stories of Kipling, as Rikki-Tikki-tavi, Robinson Crusoe's adventures, and according to Prof Noble, "From Kipling-town the road is open."

Another road from Tarzanville to good literary taste is found in Cooper. John Muir's "Stickeen" has the thrill of Tarzan, but is probable. Other substitutes are Cervantes' "Don Quixote," and Connor's "Patrol of the sun-dance trail."

Prof Noble closed by saying if the vision is ever to be realized, it must have a solid foundation of truth, and truth, imagination and beauty will bring readers to the goal of correct taste even tho they started at Tarzanville.

Miss Rose A. O'Connor, hospital librarian of the Sioux City public library, gave an address on Hospital library work, which dealt with library work in hospitals in general and in Sioux City in particular. (See p. —.) Mr John Ellis, an American soldier, a college student in Ames and who had spent four months in a Sioux City hospital, gave testimony as to the splendid work done there by the Sioux City library, and told what the library service had meant to him as a patient.

In the discussion of the topic "Why

belong to the state association?" the viewpoints of a trustee, J. J. Grove of Ames, of a librarian, Miss E. Joanna Hagey of Cedar Rapids, and of an assistant, Miss Eleanor Moody, assistant at Keokuk, all agreed that membership resulted in a larger degree of *esprit de corps*, and it ought to mean better state meetings, greater understanding as to obtaining funds and a help in rendering better library service.

A series of round tables for various kinds of library work was interesting and helpful.

The film sent out by the American Committee on the work in the devastated regions of France, showing the library work that had been undertaken was presented by Mr Frederic G. Melcher of New York.

Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, principal of the Wisconsin library school, gave an interesting address on "A shelf of books and what can be done with them." Her plea was for a shelf not filled with "just books" but filled with the books that would introduce the greatest people and the highest ideals. Those mentioned by Miss Hazeltine were Strachey's Queen Victoria, Trowbridge's Queen Alexandra, and Mrs Robinson's My Brother, Theodore Roosevelt. This was just the beginning of the shelf. For those who make the contents of that shelf their own,

To watch a motion picture is drudgery,
To listen to a lecture is to be a cave-man,
To read is to become civilized.

Miss Mary E. Wheelock of the Des Moines public library gave a very helpful lecture on "The problems of binding and repairing."

The book discussion was continued on Friday morning with Nonfiction led by Miss Rose of Des Moines, Fiction by Miss Allen of Onawa, Reference by Miss Clark of Dubuque, and Children's books by Miss Barlow of Clinton. A paper on Children's books and reading by Mrs Gertrude Haley of Clinton, will be printed in the *Quarterly*. Miss Marian C. Manley, secretary of the Library Workers' association, spoke on "Education and training of library workers."

An open and quite heated discussion followed.

The principal address on Friday was given by Mr Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, on County libraries. Among other things, Mr Milam said that less than half of the people of the United States had adequate book service, and that only the surface of the service had been touched: that unless there was more interest in the movement in the United States, Hawaii would have a much better library service than that in the states. Hawaii now has a county library law, and is the second great unit in the world to have such a law, Czecho-Slovakia, being the first.

California and Indiana have made the biggest strides in county library work of any states in the union, but other states are making splendid beginnings. Consolidated schools form a splendid nucleus thru which to spread the County Library idea. County surveys reveal the dire need of books and the Farm Bureau is another organization that should be reached.

Professor Wallis of the department of Engineering extension of the Iowa farm bureau commended highly the reference work done by the Agriculture college for individuals as well as for libraries. This consists of package libraries made up for the inquirers in accordance with the request for information. Prof Wallis stated that the material furnished in this way would in most cases, be one or two years ahead of book publications on the same subject and in a few cases, ahead of even pamphlet or magazine material. This will undoubtedly prove of inestimable value to libraries, as much of the reference work done is concerned with recent technical developments or agricultural experiments.

The social side of the meeting was an interesting feature. Teas, and a reception at the home of the dean of the college, the oldest residence on the campus, were among the enjoyable events. Another event was the delightful entertainment given by Zona Gale, who read from

her "Peace in friendship village" stories, to the great delight of her audience.

Mr W. F. Riley, the incoming president, was named as a delegate to the A. L. A. meetings of the year.

An invitation to attend the regional meeting to be held in St. Joseph in 1922 was referred to the executive committee, with power to act.

The report of the legislative committee thru its chairman, Mr W. F. Riley, reported the elimination of the former five-year contract provision for township libraries, and additional library support for the library commission.

The following officers were elected:

President, Will F. Riley, Des Moines; first vice-president, Grace Shellenberger, Davenport; second vice-president, E. W. Stanton, Ames; secretary, Mary E. McCoy, Indianola; treasurer, Mae Anders, Des Moines; registrar, Annie Allen, Mason City; Honorary president, W. P. Payne, Nevada; Board of certification, Mrs Bertha Baird Bailey, Mason City.

Minnesota—The annual meeting of the Minnesota library association for 1921 was held in St. Paul with a fine attendance.

The first session was devoted to business during which a committee was appointed to formulate changes in the library laws, and to consult with the Interim committee on education of the legislature. The membership list reported 310 of which 36 are institutional.

The first address was on Hospital library service, by Miss Perrie Jones, librarian of the hospitals in St. Paul. Miss Jones described her work in the campaign for books and of advertising the work thru attractive posters and other means. She gave a very personal account of her work as to what was most asked for and wanted, what they were supplied with, and the plan of organization that was followed in the St. Paul library. The discussion brought out reports also from Minneapolis and from the Mayo hospital at Rochester.

At luncheon, Miss Countryman spoke enthusiastically on Business Women's clubs.

At the roll call of the afternoon ses-

sion, each librarian was given two minutes in which to report some important thing accomplished during the year. All sorts of activities were reported—boys' and girls' clubs, methods of reaching foreign born, increase in tax support, increase of librarians' salaries, etc.

Miss Elizabeth Robinson, reporting for the A. L. A. committee on education gave the answers to a questionnaire sent out to the libraries of the state as to what was wanted as follows:

More coöperation between schools and public libraries; help in standardizing methods and higher standards for high school libraries; standardization course of instruction for all state teachers' colleges and the need of a course at the university to give thoro library training.

The following suggestions were gleaned from reports of other states and were emphasized by the committee: Know your Library division of the State department of education and use it; rank and salary of librarians in universities and colleges should equal that of teachers; definite, uniform courses of instruction should be given in all normal schools; and also generous courses in children's literature with emphasis on inspirational reading. In general it was suggested that as a means toward the end in view every effort should be exerted to "sell yourself and your library" by building up the collections, by allowing adequate quarters in buildings for expansion, by exhibiting library wares wherever and whenever possible, by attending and participating in meetings, by presenting convincing budgets and rendering every possible assistance to patrons.

The Twin Cities library club acted as hostess and at their dinner, Miss Gold, recently returned from an extended stay in China, gave an interesting talk on library affairs in the Orient.

In the evening, a visit was made to the James Jerome Hill reference library, followed by a reception in the art gallery of the St. Paul library. Here Mrs Atwood gave an interesting talk on art.

At the Tuesday morning session, Miss Baldwin reported on the Certification

board, and after considerable discussion the following points were approved by the association:

1. That the Minnesota plan be modified to harmonize with the plan proposed by the A. L. A., granting certificates in the different classes of positions.

2. No applicant, now in service, to be subject to the examination other than a statement of the facts submitted in making formal application.

3. That an annual certification of librarians be made in order to keep the records up to date.

Miss Jennings of the St. Paul library reported on the work of the committee relating to the courses in library science to be offered by the University of Minnesota. After considerable discussion as to space, the problem of enrollment and finances, a resolution urging the inauguration of a course in library science was carried. The committee was continued.

Miss Carey, supervisor of the State institutional libraries, urged renewed effort to attract the best material possible into the library profession.

Miss Ruth Ely of the Duluth State teachers' college, gave an account of her work in that institution, training the students in the use of libraries. Miss Penrose of Carleton college and Miss Tawney of Minneapolis spoke interestingly of the work that had been done in their schools with college and high school students.

The association sent a telegram to President Harding approving the reduction of armament, and urging that all means be taken toward the prevention of future wars.

Miss Harriett Wood presided at a round-table in the afternoon, and spoke on Eliminating of nonessentials. Some of the subjects discussed were useless books, misfits, mistakes in purchasing, short service, and gift books.

At the close of the meeting the St. Paul Association of Commerce entertained the Library association with an enjoyable motor trip around the city, visits being made to the several branches of the St. Paul library system.

The Tuesday evening speakers were F. K. Walter of the University library and J. M. McConnell of the State department of education. Later in the evening, the visitors made a tour of the beautiful Historical building where many treasures were displayed for their benefit. An illustrated lecture on the history of Minnesota was given by W. M. Babcock, Jr.

At the Trustees' section on Wednesday morning, Mrs Metz of the Owatonna library board strongly urged budgets on a standardized basis. She was followed by trustees from Red Wing, Stillwater and Eveleth, who gave short talks.

Miss Olson of International Falls gave an account of what her library was doing for the men of her community that was most interesting. She maintained that social service as well as library service plays a great part in the successful development of the library. Books for business men was presented by Mrs Mary W. Dietrichson of the Business branch of the Minneapolis public library. It was a discussion of the titles recommended for business reference and a list of these were distributed.

The publicity man's point of view was given by Mr W. E. Lummis of the Greve Advertising Agency. The two most important factors, he said, were the "psychology of inducement," and the "power of visualization."

The matter of affiliation with the A. L. A. was taken up and approved, and Miss Mary Hickman was elected the Minnesota delegate under the new plan with Miss Harriett Wood as alternate.

A film picturing the work of the American libraries in the devastated regions of France, gave a clear idea of the work done by libraries over there.

The afternoon session was a joint meeting with the School Library section of the M. E. A. The first discussion was on books for teachers, by Miss Finn of Hibbing. She reviewed several books that make an appeal not only to teachers but to students.

Miss Nolte of Virginia made a strong appeal for better editions of children's

books even tho more expensive, in place of the several copies of the books which most libraries supply.

Miss Lucy Powell reviewed an enticing list of biography, poetry, travel, essays and fiction, which she said all librarians should read.

The joint session approved the report on Libraries in education submitted by Sherman Williams, president of the Library department of the N. E. A.

Resolutions covering the following points were approved by the association: In addition to the resolutions approving Disarmament, and those relative to the library course to be offered by the University, a resolution to include a credit course for elementary grades and high schools in the use of books and libraries, and in addition, a very elementary course in library work for student assistants who may be recruits for the library profession; a committee on library legislation, appointed to confer with the Interim committee on education to study proposed changes in the state library law; approving the courtesy of the press; thanking the different associations and organizations for the hospitality and assistance offered; a vote of thanks to the several speakers, and a vote of appreciation to Dr W. Dawson Johnston.

The last session was held at the Athletic club where dinner was served to 350 guests. Dr Richard Burton introduced Carl Sandburg as the speaker of the evening. Mr Sandburg gave a most interesting talk, defining the new poetry, and reading some of his own poems and last of all singing some American folk songs. Mr Sandburg was most enthusiastically received and had to respond more than once to the applause which followed his readings and melodies.

The following officers were elected:

President, Alice Dunlap, Duluth; first vice-president, Nelle A. Olson, International Falls; second vice-president, Mrs Claude Perkins, Pine Island; secretary-treasurer, Grace Stevens, Virginia; Ex Officio member, Ruth Rosholt, Minneapolis.

New Jersey—A special meeting of the New Jersey library association was held Tuesday, November 15, in the Public library, East Orange, with about 140 members present.

Shall the association adopt a plan for the standardization and certification of librarians in the state? Shall the association go on record as approving disarmament? Are branch libraries in school buildings desirable? What is the New Jersey library commission accomplishing? Do we as librarians need more facts or more criticism in our book reviews? Stated as questions, these were the main features of the meeting.

For the committee on standardization and certification, Miss Hinsdale, librarian of the East Orange public library, gave a resumé of plans and legislation in operation in a number of states at the present time, in conclusion asking, Would legislation embodying certification and standardization result in a repetition of the disadvantages of civil service as applied to librarians? What would happen in states where there is already existing a Civil Service commission? (Word had been unofficially received that the New Jersey Civil Service commission would accept certificates granted by a state board of certification and standardization in lieu of Civil Service examinations.) In any case, is not a voluntary system of standardization and certification rather than legislation advisable at the present time?

For the committee, also, Mr Hatfield, librarian of the Jersey City public library, said that he had outlined a suggested plan for certification and standardization and had sent it to 30 librarians in the state asking them certain questions. Few replies had been received and these few had not been favorable. It was evident that more general information was needed.

In view of the great importance of the whole subject of standardization and certification, Miss Winsor, president of the association, urged its fur-

ther consideration before any action is taken, and suggested the advisability of devoting the greater part of the meetings at Atlantic City next spring to discussion of certification and standardization. The association voted the adoption of this suggestion.

Mr La Monte, vice-president of the association, who had come directly from Washington, where he had been an interested observer of the Disarmament conference, spoke most enthusiastically of the conference and offered a motion of hearty approval of the Hughes plan and a pledge of support which was carried unanimously.

Miss Pratt, librarian of the Passaic public library, gave the experience of Passaic in operating branch libraries in school buildings, emphasizing the value of the use of school buildings where economy was imperative. The discussion that followed showed that in some cases where this same experiment had been tried, various objections had developed.

Everett T. Tomlinson, president of the New Jersey library commission, told some interesting facts about the work of the commission during the past year: 423 visits had been made; 45 meetings held, 19 of these in connection with library boards; 11,465 books had been purchased and 686,800 books circulated.

"Fact and opinion in reviewing" was the subject of the talk given by Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Literary Review* of the New York *Evening Post*. After surveying the background of reviewing in this country, Mr Canby pointed out the limitations of the general reviews of today, showing the real need of a critical review such as the *Literary Review*. A critical medium is needed by the general reader and by the librarian, the two kinds of readers to be considered. This critical review must contain both facts and criticism, but of the two, criticism is the more important. Before evaluating a book, or the general reviews of a book, the reader often needs a critical background of

the subject discussed. In other words, the reader must know the relationship of this particular subject to other subjects or to the larger subject of which this is only a part. Hence the need of the critical review. In conclusion Mr Canby urged the use in every library of some such critical review. Such a review is needed to establish a liaison between the publishing world and the library's patrons.

Miss Parsons opened the discussion that followed Mr Canby's address, showing how reviews in an individual periodical indicate the bias of that periodical, and calling for the consideration of certain definite points by librarians before buying books.

ADELINE T. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

North Carolina—The thirteenth annual meeting of the North Carolina library association was held at the O. Henry hotel, Greensboro, N. C., November 10-11, 1921. In the absence of the President, Mrs Ethel Crittenden, Mrs J. S. Atkinson, first vice-president, presided.

Miss Chloe Haughenberry, of the Greensboro public library, had charge of the afternoon meeting which was devoted to library work with children. The influence of the books in the home was discussed by Mrs Charles Van Noppen of Greensboro. She traced what might be done for children thru all ages from the period of Mother Goose, the poet laureate of childhood, to Scott's novels. She laid special emphasis on the Bible, with its interest for children of all ages, and advised all young couples to start their home libraries early.

Mrs Robert Roe of Greensboro spoke on book selection. She said we must know definitely what we want, and why; know definitely what we do not want, and why. Exercise qualities we want to develop. Children should have poetry. She said that a good book, an open fire, and an interested child would make any movie dwindle into insignificance. Mrs Richard Wills

of Greensboro gave an example of story telling. For this a number of young school children were present. Miss Haughenberry gave figures to show the tremendous growth of reading by children, spoke of the need for educational awakening with the consequent opportunity of the libraries to help thru-children's reading, and closed with a picture of child life in a library.

At the evening session, several musical selections were given by Charles B. Shaw, librarian of the North Carolina college for women, and by Mrs E. C. Caldwell of Greensboro. Miss Cornelia Shaw read an interesting paper on glimpses of British libraries. Miss Charlotte Templeton, secretary Georgia library commission, in an illuminating talk on county libraries for southern conditions, made a plea for the organization of library work in the south, on a county, rather than a city basis, so that the rural population might be reached. Miss Templeton cited specific instances of meager facilities in Georgia. The work of Fitzgerald (Ga.), library, illustrated what may be done by sending out books to rural schools. A full discussion followed this paper, which attracted perhaps more interest than any other during the day. After the discussion a committee was appointed, composed of Dr Wilson, Miss Nellie Rowe and Miss Mary Palmer, to make recommendations and outline a county library law for North Carolina.

The association on Friday morning, heard a brief discussion from Miss Annie Mebane of Greensboro on Prison libraries. After which the meeting divided into three groups. Miss Eva Malone, cataloger of Trinity College library, led the college group. The first paper was by Miss Mary L. Thornton, on The North Carolina collection at the University of North Carolina. Miss Thornton told of the growth of this collection, which has come to be one of the best known in the country. New ways of dealing with government documents was discussed by Charles B. Shaw, li-

brarian at the North Carolina college for women; Magazines in the college library, By Mrs Charlotte Williamson, librarian at State College library; and a question box on cataloging problems, was opened by Miss Elizabeth Sampson, cataloger at North Carolina college for women.

In the public library section, which was led by Miss Clara M. Crawford, cataloger at the Durham public library, the following papers were read: "A librarian's survey of her own library," by Miss Templeton, of the Georgia library commission; Library signs by Miss Velma Goode, librarian at the Burlington library. After these papers, a general discussion on the school and the library followed. A resolution was adopted by the section asking for the appointment of a committee on prison libraries.

E. P. Wharton of the Greensboro library trustees, presided at the meeting for trustees. A general discussion was held concerning what trustees can do for libraries. Mr Marshall DeLancey Haywood of Raleigh, Mr T. S. Franklin of Charlotte, Mrs E. McB. Goodwin of Morganton, and Mrs Russell of Rockingham, all took a leading part in the discussion. A committee was appointed to try to get more trustees interested in the work of the association.

The afternoon session was devoted to business. The following officers were elected:

President, Dr Louis R. Wilson, Chapel Hill; first vice-president, Miss Margaret Gibson, Wilmington; second vice-president, Miss Mary Faison DeVane, Goldsboro; secretary, Miss Clara Crawford, Durham; treasurer, Miss Rosanna Blair, Winston-Salem.

The association approved the resolutions in favor of a second conference of Southeastern librarians. The association voted unanimously for affiliation with the A. L. A. and elected Mary B. Palmer delegate from North Carolina to the A. L. A. council. It was voted that the association urge the Council of state to have some uniformity in state publications. The consti-

tution was amended changing the association meetings from annual to biennial.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the librarians were given a delightful ride over the city by the Chamber of Commerce. A most enjoyable tea was given at the Greensboro college for women.

At the night meeting, Dr Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston university gave an address on the Magical chance. It was inspiring and uplifting to all who listened to him. He told of the magical chance every person has of finding what he desires in this world. There is no need for persons to be prosaic, he said, they can make life interesting for themselves if they so desire. He thought lack of imagination and of real purpose was the greatest fault of college students today, with the consequent failure to make the program of life spiritual as well as material.

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON,
Secretary.

State library, Raleigh.

Philadelphia—The first meeting of the Pennsylvania library club was held November 14 at the Widener branch of the Philadelphia free library. In calling the meeting to order, the president, Mr Asa Don Dickinson, spoke of the great loss to the library circles of Philadelphia and to the scholarship world in general in the death of Dr Morris Jastrow.

George H. Rigby told of some of his experiences as a dealer in old books, particularly those that occurred in his early days as a bookseller's assistant. He spoke of the effect of the times and present day conditions on the buying of rare books, altho recently he had sold two sets of Napoleon's Egypt, in 21 gigantic volumes, the Versailles Gallery, in 19 folio volumes, and Roberts' Holy Land, in six folio volumes.

Mr Rigby spoke of the pleasure he found in the Clarke sale in 1910, one of the most interesting collections of books that have been amassed in America. At this sale, Mr Rigby bought for the Free library of Philadelphia, many of the

grand old folios, the great monumental works of the past. The most costly illustrated work ever attempted, perhaps, Motley's Dutch Republic, was in this collection, and for which Mr Clarke expended some \$30,000.

Many factors, Mr Rigby said, enter into the price of books, such as auction records, dealers' prices, the number of copies issued, the frequency with which they come into the market, the briskness or dullness of trade, and other conditions removing competition.

Mr Rigby's address was highly entertaining and a vote of thanks was tendered him.

Texas—The meeting of the Texas library association held in Dallas recently had as its main topic the county library. The discussion of this topic was led by Lillian Gunter, librarian of the Cooke County free library, and consisted mainly of an "experience meeting" in which the history and problems of the libraries of Cooke, Harris, Dallam and Potter counties were recounted by their librarians either in person or by proxy, and plans for the library service recently provided for by the Commissioners' court of Tarrant county were noted.

The association went on record as favoring a uniform county library sign thruout the United States, and recommended some modification of the A. L. A. open book symbol for this purpose.

The question of providing effectively for the distribution of suitable public documents to libraries too small to be designated as depositories was discussed, and a committee was appointed to work out a plan to be reported at the next annual meeting.

It was definitely decided to undertake the compilation of a cooperative union catalog of printed material relating to Texas history to be found in Texas libraries, and a committee was appointed to work out the plan and to assign to each coöperating library its part in the general scheme.

Another topic of discussion was the business and special libraries of Texas, which brought out the fact that Texas

has entered upon this phase of library development.

An informal discussion of Children's Book Week as observed in Texas libraries was led by Jessie Van Cleve, children's librarian of the Rosenberg library, Galveston. Miss Van Cleve presented also the topic of recruiting for librarianship.

Elva L. Bascom, head of the University of Texas library school, spoke on the work of the school.

Following a talk in which Julia Ideson, librarian, Houston public library, set forth the advantages of individual and institutional membership in the A. L. A., the association voted to become a chapter of the A. L. A., and appointed a committee to request affiliation. Betsy T. Wiley, librarian, Dallas public library, was elected delegate for Texas.

A new feature of this meeting was the "Texas authors and musicians' program" given in the City Hall auditorium. The authors appearing on the program were Mrs Grace Noll Crowell, Clyde Walton Hill, Hilton Ross Greer, and Mrs Karle Wilson Baker. The musicians participating were David W. Guion, George A. Brewster, and Mrs Albert Smith, most of the Texas compositions being those of Mr Guion.

The music was especially interesting in view of the suggestion which several of the compositions made as to the artistic possibility of folk music, especially of cowboy music.

It is hoped at succeeding meetings, to feature Texas work, drawing so far as possible upon the talent of the town in which the meeting is held. The association will thus be able to cooperate with such groups as the recently organized Texas Poetry Society in quickening interest in original artistic endeavor.

Business sessions were held in the auditorium of the Southern Methodist university; at the Public library was placed an exhibit consisting of the A. L. A. county library panels, a panel showing the work of the Cooke County free library, furnished by the Chamber of Commerce of Gainesville, and a collec-

tion of samples furnished by the Library Bureau.

Organization plans for a Southwestern library association to embrace the states of Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Louisiana, the Republic of Mexico and Texas were outlined at the final meeting. Members of the association voted to undertake the organization.

Officers for the incoming year are: Dorothy Amann, librarian, Southern Methodist University library, president; Mrs W. C. Houston, librarian, Corsicana public library, first vice-president; Mrs John Humphrey, acting librarian, Carnegie library of San Antonio, second vice-president; Mary Hill, assistant-librarian, West Texas State normal college, Canyon, secretary.

Austin was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Vermont—At the joint meeting of the Vermont library association and the Free Public Library commission held at Ludlow, recently, the following program was given:

First session: Business meeting; Local Vermont history in Hemenway's *Gazetteer*, by Mrs Caroline Royce; Present day problems in book selection, by Miss Florence Robinson; What makes the juvenile book bad or mediocre; by Miss Iva Young; Library publicity, by Joseph Wheeler; Memorial service for Miss Elizabeth Hills.

Second session: The Collection, handling and use of local historical material in a small library, by Harold Goddard Rugg; The library: the community's opportunity, by Jasper Wright; Informal discussion of Vermont poets, introduced by Miss Fanny Fletcher. The meeting closed with a pleasant evening when Studies in contemporary poetry, a lecture with readings, was given by Mrs Grace Hazard Conkling. JULIA CARTER,

Secretary.

The Pasadena library club held its November meeting on Sunday afternoon, at the library of the Mount Wilson observatory. "Photostat reproductions in the Henry E. Huntington library" was

described by George Watson Cole and Dr L. Bendikson of the Huntington Library staff.

Mr Cole gave an interesting account of the place the photostat is now taking in all lines of business and the special use made of it by bibliographers. He spoke especially of the small cost of the photostat reproductions. Dr Bendikson told of the special work with the photostat in the Henry E. Huntington library and showed some wonderful examples of facsimiles of rare works that he had made. Miss Susan C. Ott, reference librarian of the Los Angeles public library, spoke of Photographic reproduction of illustrations for reference use.

The club was fortunate to have Miss Alice S. Tyler, ex-president of the American Library Association, and Miss Althea Warren, president of the California library association, at the meeting. Both spoke briefly on the A. L. A. Several librarians from the vicinity of Pasadena were present.

FRANCES H. SPINING,
Secretary-treasurer.

Coming meetings

The Pennsylvania library club will meet Monday evening, January 9, 1922, at the Philadelphia commercial museum.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania library club will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, April 28-29.

Canada Notes

The Canadian Authors' Book Week was opened in Toronto by the production of a Canadian play written by Miss Marjorie Pickthall, one of our Canadian poets, at the Hart House theater of the University of Toronto; by a dinner of Canadian authors at the Arts and Letters club; and an exhibition among other things, of first editions in the Public reference library, of "Sam Slick," the first great Canadian author, and of Bliss Carman, the repre-

sentative Canadian poet of today. The book departments of the large departmental stores had talks by Canadian authors each afternoon and very attractive exhibits of books.

Mr W. N. C. Carlton who is in charge of the reorganization of the Public library at Hamilton, has been in great demand for addresses at the many clubs in that city and has developed a remarkable public interest in the library in a city where formerly interest was at best latent. He lectured at the Ontario library school on two occasions and to the Public Library association of Toronto.

Mr Frank K. Walter, the librarian of the University of Minnesota, spent two days in Toronto and spoke to the members of the Ontario library school in the afternoons and to the Record Officers' association in the evening. Mr Walter is always a welcome visitor to Toronto and all the members of the Public library staff who could be spared from their duties were at his interesting lectures. He was at Ottawa also and spoke at a large meeting of the librarians in charge of the various libraries of the Dominion Government.

Eastern College Librarians' Conference

About 150 college librarians representing 30 different institutions held a conference at Columbia university, November 26. The conference was presided over by Frederick C. Hicks, librarian of the Columbia Law library.

The first speaker was Edwin Bjorkman, director of the League of Nations *News Bureau*. The subject was Organizing the world's intellectual work. He spoke from the viewpoint of the League of Nations. The League is to take over international associations of every kind from all over the world, and especially those which have been recognized publicly. There are about 500 recognized international associations,

and innumerable others that will be considered.

As a beginning, three bureaus were taken over; the International association of assistance in Paris, to assist foreigners of every country; the International hydrographic bureau, to conduct research in the oceans of the world; and the Institute of international bibliography of Brussels. This last had long ago begun the task of organizing the world's bibliography. It already has an index of 12,000,000 cards. How much work and time such an index means can be understood by librarians; and yet it represents only the beginning of a common mind for the world, a bridge from one mind to another.

Several organizations have been started, among them the International university, which met for the first time in 1920, with an attendance of about 147 students and 100 professors, both groups being apparently satisfied. When many groups are working independently there is bound to be duplication of work; therefore in 1920 many leaders in medical lines came together and a complete research program was worked out and accepted—and if this program is carried out research work in medicine all over the world will dovetail, and that of one organization will not duplicate that of another. There is a plan to appoint a committee of 12 men and women representing different nations to work out a system for organizing the world's intellectual work. It is to be hoped that when this committee is appointed, it will come together on an economic platform so that no personal sacrifice will be necessary.

Mr Hicks, chairman of the committee on Coöperation with the Institute of international education reported that the list of Serials of an international character, compiled in the Columbia University law library, had been completed and distributed by the Institute.

Mr Lydenburg of the New York public library reported on the joint

list of American periodicals for the war period lacking in American libraries. Clerical help for the making of these lists was furnished by the Institute of international education. Mr Lydenburg also requested that any inquiries about the list be directed to him, and not to Dr Duggan.

A resolution expressing appreciation of the help rendered by the Institute of international education was heartily approved.

The committee on differentiation of field among the larger libraries reported thru James T. Gerould of Princeton. It is the work of the committee to find out what the holdings on special subjects in the various fields actually are. When this is known, it will show what specific lines each institution has most developed. The present cost of books, and their administration, make coöperation and not duplication imperative. The committee has sent letters to the American historical association, American chemical association, the Modern language association, the American philosophical association, and the American psychology association, and asked them to study their fields and prepare a program of collections which would be available to all libraries.

Mr Gerould asked the help of those present to develop this idea; and a general discussion expressing approval of this idea followed.

Dr M. L. Raney of Johns Hopkins spoke on the Fordney tariff bill and its revisions affecting the importation of books by libraries, and also another bill concerning copyright. A resolution setting forth the hardships on libraries proposed in the Fordney bill, and calling attention to the fact that all previous tariff enactment had tended steadily to increase liberalism, was proposed; and for the Fordney bill as drawn, which "would raise prices, and check importations at a time of special opportunity, thus hindering the work of education, science, and scholarship, without compensating advantage to the gov-

ernment, or benefit to American industry," a resolution expressing disapproval of the bill in these respects, and urging amendments necessary to maintain the provisions now in force was unanimously adopted.

The subject of professional library degrees was introduced by J. I. Wyer by reading some lists that he had received from California relative to the academic standing of librarians and asking that the Association of American universities be asked to evaluate the degree of B. L. S. The discussion brought out that some of the universities do not recognize the degree of B. L. S., and that the Association of Universities is opposed to adding any more degrees to the already long list.

Mr Koegh of Yale presided at the afternoon session, which opened with a paper by Mr E. F. Stevens of Pratt institute on the contributions of college and university librarians to general literature. Mr Stevens gave some interesting data concerning the imposing list of librarians known in the world of letters. His list of literary librarians was made up largely of the logical writers of New England.

Mr Reece of the New York public library gave a digest of the periodical literature relating to college and university libraries.

Mr Asa Don Dickinson of Pennsylvania university, in his revival of the question whether most of the subject entries in our catalogs might not well be disposed of, attracted attention. He advocated greater use of the printed, annotated, cumulative bibliographies, by which the expense of cataloging, the labor, and the size of the catalog might be reduced. A brisk discussion by Mr Lane of Harvard, Dr Richardson of Princeton, Mr Filson of Lafayette, Mr Koopman of Brown, and others, was overwhelmingly against giving up the subject cards. These are one of the most valuable tools of the reference librarian and of those who need an inclusive and not a selective list.

Mr F. K. W. Drury of Brown presented the subject of book binding costs in which he was joined by Miss Blakeley of Mt. Holyoke.

A very pleasant informal tea time closed the meeting.

Special Libraries

The meeting of the Special Libraries council of Philadelphia and vicinity, November 25, was devoted to a round table on the care and use of periodicals. A full outline of the problem had been prepared by Miss M. Stella Heim, E. F. Houghton & Company, and all those present, about 20 in number, contributed to the discussion. The outstanding points left in the reporter's mind can be briefly summarized as follows:

The requirements and use of periodicals in special libraries differ greatly, but study and comparison might make possible several types of recommended practices.

Subscription agencies were generally recommended.

Unanimous approval was given to the practice of having all subscriptions expire at one time and to the practice of having the library handle subscriptions of magazines sent to individuals in the organization and all memberships in societies issuing publications.

Lack of space and the expense of binding play a considerable part in deciding policies. A few librarians advocated the clipping or disposal of all magazines at the end of six months.

Considerable variation exists in the methods of recording the receipt of magazines. The library of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, is trying out a loose leaf book which will combine a check card and routing card in one.

Librarians are apparently too busy or too subject to interruptions to engage in time studies. On several occasions an estimate of time required for certain pieces of work was desired, and only one or two could respond with an answer.

J. F. K.

Carnegie's Dream

Andrew Carnegie had a dream one night
Which, when he woke, made earthly
pathways bright.

It seemed he wandered by St. Peter's gate
And found that he was twenty minutes
late.

Exceeding wealth had made Carnegie
bold;

So, as on earth, he strenuously strolled,
Lost in the emptiness of mortal fame.
But soon he heard St. Peter call: "Your
name?"

Carnegie? Then I'd seek, if I were you,
The Needle's Eye. Perhaps you can
squeeze through."

At this Carnegie felt some slight dismay,
And trembled as he heard the voice:
"This way!"

Yet he strode forward at a rapid pace
Till, where the Needle's Eye once had a
place,

Lo, o'er a spacious portal his own bust
Was niched mid sculptured emblems of
the just,

And safe where wealth could burden
him no more

Carnegie passed through the Library
Door.

[From a small volume entitled *The Light of a Baby's Smile, and Other Rhymes*, by Wm. T. Talbott. Published 1921 by Terminal Press, Inc., Washington, D. C.]

Good Book Week

The Robbins public library of Arlington, Mass., tho not among the large libraries, is alive to the occasions that give it an opportunity for interesting the Arlington public in its own library.

The following account of the activities for Children's Book Week is taken from the *Arlington Advocate*:

This has been children's week at the public libraries. Robbins public library has in its children's department, been made a most interesting place to tarry by Miss Edith Rice, in charge of the room. Books dear to the hearts of the children have been on the tables for them to read and attractive posters have been on exhibition. The banner one was the work of two well known citizens of Arlington. Mr James S.

Keenan, one of the popular letter carriers of the Arlington post office station, composed the verses on the poster which was illuminated by Mr Robert F. Thompson, a clerk in the Arlington post office station. The poem is as follows:

Suppose

Suppose you had a magic power,
As wizards had once on a time,
To call the fairies for an hour,
Or Jack who could a bean-stalk climb;
Suppose there were a way you could
Bring Crusoe back, Aladdin too,
King Arthur, and bold Robin Hood,
You'd use your power; now wouldn't you?

Suppose from Spain you could set out
On voyage of discovery,
Or in the Mayflower toss about,
Or be at Yorktown victory,
Or watch Abe Lincoln free the blacks;
Or Custer fighting with the Sioux,
Or Dewey while his fleet attacks,
You'd do those things; now wouldn't you?

Well now there is an easy way
To call the fairies to yourself;
To be with heroes day by day—
Just take a book down off the shelf,
Or yet a better way is known,
A bookcase—just a shelf or two—
And books that are your very own;
You will have those; now will not you?
JAMES G. KEENAN.

This poem in itself was good advertising.

The Public library, Dalton, Mass.

The Dalton public library, Dalton, Massachusetts, was beautifully decorated with red berries, flowers and spruce for the observance of Children's Book Week. Several hundred well-selected new children's books were on exhibition throughout the week and an unusually attractive display of educational posters proved to be of particular interest to the public.

As a special feature of the week, the library initiated in the schools two contests for which prizes of handsomely bound and illustrated books were offered. In the freshman English class in the high-school, 55 boys and girls competed in writing essays on Stevenson's Treasure Island and prizes were awarded to the boy and the girl whose essays were the most original and the best written. In the manual training department, 10 boys competed in the second contest in making Thomas Bailey Aldrich book-

cases. The children and their parents were much interested in both contests.

On Friday night, the library invited the public to a special meeting which was preceded by an Edison Phonograph concert. Mrs Caroline R. Flickinger, the librarian, presided and opened the meeting with a brief talk on the purpose of Children's Book Week. She then introduced Mrs Robert Myers of Pittsfield who told a charming story which proved most interesting alike to young and old. The prizes in the essay contest were then awarded by Mrs Norman Smith, a director of the library and chairman of the judges in this contest, and the winners were asked to read their essays. This was followed by a most valuable paper on the best selection of books for the children's book shelf, read by Miss Leonora O'Herron of Pittsfield who is representative of the Free public library commission. Mr John Shea, a library director, for the judges in the second contest, then presented prizes for the best made Thomas Bailey Aldrich bookcases. Prizes were then awarded by Mrs Flickinger, for the library staff, to the boy and the girl whose good reading and intelligent use of the junior room had been most marked during the past year. The large audience then dispersed to examine the books and the boys' bookcases on exhibition.

Thruout the week, Edison Phonograph concerts were given for an hour each afternoon. One afternoon the library especially entertained the school children of Windsor and Washington, nearby villages. Another afternoon was devoted to the children of the Dalton grade schools who were brought by their teachers and parents to see the display of books and to listen to the concert. "Bubble book" records were played for the children. On Saturday morning, the library started its story hour for children, which will, as usual, continue thruout the winter.

The library owes much of its success of the week to the co-operation of agencies and individuals of the town; all the churches made announcement of the

week's program on Sunday; the mills and stores posted bulletins in conspicuous places; the Motion Picture committee of the Y. M. C. A. ran announcements and co-operated by securing book films for that week; and the literary clubs told their membership of the library's plans. The results of the week were extremely gratifying to the directors and staff of the library.

Mrs Eva Cloud Taylor talked on Children's books at Field's book-store, Chicago, every day during Children's Book Week.

Indianapolis public library

The Children's department of the Indianapolis public library observed Children's Book Week with a number of special features. The list of "Two Books a Year for My Child", compiled by Charles E. Rush, was revised and reissued under date of 1922. This with another list, "Some New Books for Boys and Girls", compiled by Carrie E. Scott, supervisor of children's work, was distributed thruout the state by local booksellers. Books indicated on these two lists were displayed on special tables in the book store and credit for selection given to the library.

The Aldrich book-shelf was displayed in the children's room at the Central library, filled with books recommended on the *Two Books a Year for My Child* list and with other beautifully illustrated books.

Coöperation with the visual instruction department of the public schools made it possible to show during Children's Book Week the Treasure Island film in the Central library. Children from all the nearby schools were allowed to attend.

Several members of the Indianapolis public library staff co-operated with the editor of the *American Friend*, the official organ of the Five Years' Meeting of the Society of Friends in America, in the issuing of a literary number, fortunately appearing during Children's Book Week. Articles were contributed by Charles E. Rush, Carrie E. Scott and

Marcia M. Furnas, and assistance in the compiling of lists by Gretta Smith and Amy Winslow.

Children's Book Week was celebrated at the Central children's room of the New York public library by an exhibit of children's books, suggested for holiday gifts. Signorina Ginevra Capocelli gave an address on the recent notable Italian books, and Mlle. Lydie Duproix of Soissons told of the favorite books of the French children. Anna C. Tyler, Leonore Power, Dwight Franklin, and others spoke of the books of the year that have been issued for children.

A note from an Ontario librarian states:

A list of Canadian books was prepared for the Canadian Book Week by the librarian of the circulation division of the Toronto public library.

The list was prepared from a calculation of the popularity of the books included, with the borrowers of the 14 circulating libraries of Toronto, "not a list of books which ought to be read, but books which have been read by many." Five lists were prepared from titles submitted after dropping duplicates on each.

Book week in Portland, Ore.

The following program shows some of the plans:

Book meetings for the children at the branch libraries.

Displays of books borrowed from book stores.

Invitations to local parent-teacher associations to hold their November meeting in the library, with lists of books.

Compilation of list of books used jointly by libraries and booksellers.

Outside signs on street cars.

Notices of Good Book Week run in the "Movies."

Extended newspaper publicity.

Lists distributed before luncheon clubs, meetings of Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, City Club, etc.

"Read a book this week" was the slogan for the school children of Portland, Oregon, and Multnomah county for the week of November 13. As yet

only 57 of the schools have made a report on the results of the reading drive. Of the 21,514 children above the second grade enrolled in these schools, 19,051 were reported as having read one book and in a number of cases teachers reported that every child in the room had read two books.

In one of the schools, a "Beautiful Book Day" was observed as one of the special features of the week. Every child who owned a beautiful book brought it for display. There were more than 60 beautiful books arranged attractively around the sides of the room, and happy were the children as they showed their treasures to their classmates. In another school, the children were asked not only to bring their own beautiful books but the books which their fathers and mothers had owned and read when they were children. Many of the children were greatly impressed by the contrast, between the books of then and now.

One class presented a Story Book parade. A "Good Book Week" poster headed the procession and others were in line. A favorite poster was a large green lettered sign with the inscription "Don't Read Trash." Twenty-one characters from books were represented in costumes, arranged mostly by the children. The pageant passed in and out of all the rooms of the school.

Another room made posters from illustrated book jackets. Some were made in drawing class and others at home. They were lettered with slogans such as "Read a book, own a book," "Start a library of your own," "Read biography" and catching words descriptive of the book portrayed. One poster which attracted special attention was made from magazine covers which showed a boy intently reading "Life of Abraham Lincoln." The single word "Lost" effectively told the story.

In a number of schools, Robert Louis Stevenson assemblies were held on Monday to celebrate his birthday which occurred November 13. Poems from the "Child's garden of verse" were recited by

the younger children while reviews of books and a sketch of Stevenson's life were contributions to the program by the older children.

Children's Book Week was carried into the high-schools as well. Posters and a collection of attractive new books loaned by one of the book stores were displayed in each high-school library. A special reading list was prepared and distributed and as far as possible new copies of these titles were put on the display shelf. In order that all might see these books, they were not allowed to circulate until Thursday altho a "reserve" could be put in for any title. "The great quest" by Hawes was the most popular in each high-school judging from the number of reserve slips. "A Good Book Week" assembly was held in each high-school sometime during the week at which an address on reading good books was presented by some well known speaker.

Altogether teachers and librarians feel that Children's Book Week in Portland was a great success. One of the principals writes "We have pushed 'Children's Book Week' in the school and have gotten results that simply astonished us, and we believe by keeping the push up we can establish better reading habits with the children."

Children's Book Week was celebrated by the St. Louis public library thru a number of agencies. At the Central library an exhibit of books borrowed from local bookstores was placed directly in front of the entrance to the delivery hall and attracted considerable attention. The Thomas Bailey Aldrich book shelf was displayed as a suggestion that boys make for themselves a case on which to keep their own books.

At Carondelet branch a similar exhibit was on display on Thursday afternoon, when about 75 mothers of the community accepted an invitation to visit the branch. Mrs Anna P. Mason, branch librarian, extended greetings to those present and spoke on the library's contribution to child welfare. After a short program, a social hour with a cup

of tea gave opportunity for acquaintance and informal discussion of children's books.

On the same afternoon, the children's librarian at Cabanne branch, Miss Phyllis Casey, was invited to speak on children's books for home reading to the Sorority circle which holds its meetings in the branch.

At Soulard branch on Wednesday afternoon, mothers of the neighborhood came to see some children's books from the branch collection chosen for this purpose. About 17 women in this foreign section of the city were present, a large number when the character of the district is considered.

At the request of one of the department store book departments, the Supervisor of children's work spent the greater part of Friday and Saturday at the store as an advisor in children's literature.

At another store, where there is an attractive auditorium, a Kate Greenaway party was arranged for Wednesday afternoon by a St. Louis story teller, Mrs McGrew. Several members of the children's department were asked to assist by dressing in costume and taking part in the Kate Greenaway tableaux. As the various pictures were shown, the corresponding verses were read. It was skillfully planned and the effect was artistic and beautiful. Music played by the organist was well selected and added greatly to the pleasure of the listeners. Afterwards, the children's librarians assisted the staff of the book department of the store in showing books to the children and mothers who attended the party and later visited the book shop which is on the same floor with the auditorium.

Small cards with the Jessie Wilcox Smith poster in colors were used as invitations to some of the mothers' meetings and as announcements sent to schools. The A. L. A. *List of Children's books for Christmas presents*, with the St. Louis public library imprint, is being used with much satisfaction.

The supervisor of children's work is being asked to speak before a number of mothers' meetings in schools during

December, so that Children's Book Week is still going on. A. E. B.

Children's book week was celebrated in Seattle with all of the usual methods of co-operation among the public library, book stores, Parent-Teacher associations, schools and newspapers. Announcements were also made in church bulletins and many ministers made special note of the subject in their sermons. Several other activities which contributed to the success of the week are not so common. One of the daily newspapers conducted a reading contest, the book list being prepared by the public library. The children wrote their reasons for wishing to own books. The four best letters were published and the children received the desired books as prizes. One of the largest moving picture theatres, in co-operation with the public library, gave a free Saturday morning performance of "Kidnapped." The theatre bore all the expense of the production except the tickets which were printed and distributed among the children by the Public library. Five different grade schools competed in writing book notes from which a selection was made for a printed list called *My Favorite Book*. The list contains the children's own notes without revision.

On the whole, the week was very successful from the library's standpoint. The book stores report less business than in former years.

A page of the *Sunday Register* of November 13, Des Moines, Iowa, was devoted to material for Children's Book Week. The material for the page was prepared by Miss Grace Rose and Miss Linn Jones, city librarian and children's librarian of Des Moines. Book lists, commentaries, reviews and poems, book facts, etc., etc., made up the page.

It was announced in connection with Children's Book Week in Toronto that the circulation of books among boys and girls in that city would be upwards of a half million for this year. More

than 30,000 children have been present at the story hours of which the most popular are those dealing with the romance of Canadian history.

Library Notes

One project of the Technical department of the Indianapolis public library is to have on file in the department a union index of the important private technical libraries in the city. Through the special interest of the Sciencetech club, an organization made up of representatives from all technical organizations in the city, this index is well under way, numerous lists of private collections having been already received. Considerable interest in the project has been evidenced by a number of experts in the city.

The John Herron art institute of Indianapolis has made a permanent arrangement with the Public library whereby one painting by some prominent or famous artist is to be lent to the library for display each month in the large delivery room. The first picture displayed under this arrangement was *The Monarch Beech* by John E. Bundy.

A valuable course of lectures on modern literature is being given by Dr Arthur Beatty of the University of Wisconsin before the staff of the Milwaukee public library. The lectures are given Saturday mornings from 7:45 to 8:45 so that the entire staff may attend without interrupting the business of the library.

In contemporary fiction the characterizing and grouping of recent authors has been arranged to be of very practical value to the librarians in assisting them to give competent advice to patrons. Reading lists are furnished which form an excellent basis for the librarians' own reading as well as for recommendations to inquirers.

Lectures on recent poetry, drama and general literature will form the remainder of the course.

Interesting Things in Print

A description of the library service in tion of the library at Soissons, prepared by M. Coyecque, inspector of libraries of the city of Paris, is included in the report of the municipal libraries of Paris.

The Seattle public library has issued a leaflet "My Favorite Book," which consists of a list of the book chosen and reviewed by the school children of Seattle. The utter absence of any striving for effect makes the notes most interesting.

A source of material for picture collections in the Industrial department of the library, is to be found in a very beautifully illustrated pamphlet sent out by the Land Registry department in the State House of Trenton, N. J. It shows the industrial opportunities in New Jersey.

An article on Business libraries in American universities by Ralph L. Power of the Boston university has been reprinted from the *Educator-Journal*. Mention is made of the various universities thruout the country which have built up business libraries as well as the distinguishing characteristics of each mentioned.

The A. L. A. has issued in pamphlet form (20 p.), a short reading list, Popular books on the United States. The list includes books on American history; government; ideals and literature; description of the country and special regions; American resources; opportunities and occupations; lives of some interesting Americans, and some 50 titles of historic and characteristic fiction.

Associated Advertising for December presents the claim of the library as a means of performing an important service to all advertisers. This is presented by John Cotton Dana and Charles E. Rush. Some of the printed publicity material used in the libraries of these two distinguished librarians accompanies the photographic illusions of the gentlemen themselves.

A list of Canadian books contained in the Victoria public library and the Provincial library of Victoria, B. C., has been prepared. The list is in mimeographed form and has been compiled for the benefit of the residents of Victoria who wish to know of the Canadian literature available in that city. The list is arranged by form—poetry and drama, prose, essays, history, fiction and biography are covered in the contents.

The new volume in the *Handbook series* issued by the H. W. Wilson Company is devoted to Disarmament. It contains a selected bibliography and collections of some of the most desirable literature on the subject. Under the heading "General Discussion" are presented a summary of congressional action, statistical material bearing on the size of armies and navies and the cost of war, some intimation of what war will be like in the future and a group of articles discussing underlying economic factors. The rest of the articles are included under the two headings *For Disarmament* and *For Continued Armament*. There is also a list of organizations working for and against disarmament, with addresses.

The List of two hundred books for everyday use in the hospital compiled by Rose O'Connor, hospital librarian for the Public library of Sioux City, Iowa, has been issued. The department of hospital service is a regular department of Sioux City public library and during the two years of its operation, 34,249 books were distributed thru the seven hospitals of the city. The list has been prepared in answer to the repeated inquiries as to the most practical books for hospital use. It has been prepared too, with the idea in mind of books for use by patients both adults and children and provides for the varying moods of such.

There is a new edition of the volume, *Lessons in the use of books and libraries*, by O. S. Rice, State supervisor of the school libraries of Wisconsin.

It is a textbook for schools, and a guide for the use of teachers and libraries of very small collections. The book is very comprehensive in its scope and by no means confines itself to technical matters. The history of the book, a discussion of dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases and year books, is well presented. The course of lessons in using material in libraries is arranged so that the understanding of what is presented gives a very workable knowledge of books and their uses. Lessons are also given in shelving and cataloging and the arrangement of material in libraries.

The New York Public Library staff association shows signs of special progress and growth as evidenced by the reports in *The Page*, the monthly bulletin of the association. The following item is borrowed:

Eggs: Scrambled in two breaks, which was written by Mr Gamble, and first presented at Ithaca, for the New York State library meeting was successfully repeated to a large enthusiastic audience, on November 15, at the Hamilton Grange branch. In addition, there was an attractive musical program also given by members of the staff. A vote of thanks is extended to Mr Cannon, able play director, and to Mr Fedeler, property man, for their successful management.

The evening netted from 65 to 70 dollars, which will be used for a Christmas present for the libraries in France under the American Committee for Devasted France.

A new publication, the *Journal of Educational Method*, has been started by the National Conference on Educational Methods, with headquarters in Chicago. The object of the journal, as stated, is "to provide the means of unification of effort in the field of supervision and teaching," "looking whole-heartedly to the improvement of teaching."

The contributors to the first number include educational leaders in various lines, who present their material with an alertness to the use that can be made of it that is too often lacking in ordinary educational journals. There is little of didactic presentation of methods—rather the spirit of teaching is emphasized,

but which carries with it, a knowledge of the methods involved.

There is room for the *Journal of Educational Method*, and a hearty welcome is extended to it.

A new publication issued by Rand McNally & Company is called *Child Life Magazine*. The first number appeared December 1, and it is to be issued monthly.

The list of contributors for the first number contains the names of already familiar writers of literature for children, and the illustrations are most inviting of attention. The type is good, and the makeup very attractive. One detraction is the insertion of advertisements among reading matter, something to be regretted always even with the recognized fact of the present high cost of production. This plan always detracts from the appearance, and in a children's magazine it is unusually regrettable. However, the advertising is well put up, and is probably more excusable than most of such matter.

The spirit of the magazine is child-like, something hard to attain in writing for children.

The first issue of *Child Life* is to be commended, and in view of the dearth of such reading matter, one may wish a long and prosperous career to *Child Life*.

The edition of the *American Friend* under date of November 17 is a book number to which several librarians have contributed. Charles E. Rush, librarian of Indianapolis, opens the number with an article on "Good reading bringeth forth character." "Periodicals for the home" is presented by Marcia M. Furnas, also of the Indianapolis public library. Under the title of "The Child's own library," Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis library, presents "Some old favorites and some new acquaintances," in a very well balanced list of books for children. Mr Rush gives again his notion of the "Two good books a year for my child," a pleasant duty which he has presented in various places for several years.

James Hodgson presents "Some lessons on the methods of improving children's reading." A. W. Macy has an article on "Books that influenced me."

Reviews of what are termed "worth while" books passed on by those who have read them, occupies several pages, while book lists under various titles complete the remainder of the number.

Book Notes

What ought to be a valuable tool for all libraries where reference work is done is the *Special Libraries Directory* recently issued by the Special Libraries association.

This directory is the outcome of an effort on the part of the Special Libraries association, begun in 1918, to acquire a knowledge of the extent of the special library movement in the United States and to find where special libraries on important subjects are located throuout the country.

The work was heartily entered into by those interested and from time to time lists of special libraries in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other localities were prepared and the result of the serious study by those especially interested, has been gathered in this *Special Libraries Directory*.

In the foreword to the directory, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., of the Special Libraries association, states "the accumulation of business information has been extremely rapid," much of which has been analyzed and arranged in valuable lists and bibliographies, but "it is a regrettable fact that most business information is scattered," and "there is an inadequate general knowledge as to authoritative sources of information."

There are 1300 collections of specialized information maintained, each for some special purpose such as service to the government, to business, or to education and science. There are 50 subject fields of special libraries listed which covers pretty well all

lines of activity where special libraries have made their mark.

The major part of the *Directory* of 123 pages is given up to the lists of special libraries; 75 pages are given to annotated lists descriptive of collections on certain subjects such as advertising, aeronautics, agriculture, etc. This will prove an extremely valuable tool in the search for information regarding special topics. In addition there are 40 pages of titles of the special libraries of the United States arranged alphabetically, by states and cities. A subject index to the directory is a specially valuable feature, and taken altogether, this is a most useful tool.

* * *

"Opportunities of today for boys and girls" is a title to arrest the attention of every librarian, and fortunately, the contents measure up to the title. About 35 occupations suitable for boys and girls are described with a few comments upon the financial rewards that are possible or probable. The crowded fields such as the standard professions, agriculture and salesmanship, are adequately treated; then there are welcome articles on such rarer vocations as employment manager, chemist, library worker, or producer of plays. While ability and favorable opportunities for training, are seldom given to one child, it is encouraging to have the youthful aspirant awakened to the ever increasing variety in life careers.

Each article is written by a specialist in vocational guidance or by an experienced worker in the occupation described, several of them being first published in this volume. The readers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES will undoubtedly turn first to Miss Gratia Countryman's inspirational article on librarianship.

Commendation should be given these three editors for lifting the book above the simple vocational reader by including: The day and the work by Edwin Markham, Education and Americanization by Franklin K. Lane, How

education pays reprinted from the *Christian Herald*, and Where your job may lead to by Ruth Neely, which teach the dignity of work and the need of education and training for the successful careers of after life.

While addressed to the child of junior or senior high school age, it will be helpful to an adult who is looking for a way out of an uncongenial field, and in all it will inspire a desire to continue study toward a higher goal.

Opportunities of today for boys and girls; edited by B. B. Jackson, N. H. Deming, and K. I. Bemis, Century Co.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* of December 4 contains an illustrated article on the James J. Hill reference library in St. Paul, written by Joseph G. Pyle, librarian of the institution.

Mr Pyle states the object of the library to be a sort of "court of last appeal," and to provide the best reference that may be wanted, not only by scholars, investigators, and others, but by libraries which may not feel that they can afford to invest in expensive reference material, for the small use that is likely to be made of it in their own libraries. University libraries and other scholarly collections may turn to the J. J. Hill Reference library and be sure of having their needs supplied with the information which it expects to contain.

This library starts out with a relatively small amount of books, and will build up the collections according to requests which come to it, and with material supplementing other libraries in the region.

There will be but few limitations to its contents, and those are set because of other collections available, as for instance, medicine, law and genealogy are explicitly excluded from this field because amply taken care of by libraries already existing in St. Paul. History and literature will not be extended to all limits, but will contain such as have become to be considered classics, and to have a real reference value.

The study rooms are to be a distinctive feature of this library. It will also main-

tain an inter-library loan system. Librarians, college and university students, scholars everywhere, are asked to lay before this library such of their needs as cannot be satisfied by authorities within their reach.

The beautiful building which was the gift of Mr J. J. Hill, will be opened with appropriate ceremonies on December 20.

Good Reading for the Farm Districts

Kansas has a good number of public libraries, as report prepared by W. H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State normal school, shows. But the 233 public libraries in the state are evidently not enough, for 43 counties have no free library service at all. This situation in Kansas, and a similar condition in Missouri, led to the passage recently of county library laws in both states.

Now there is no reason why all counties in the two states should not have library facilities in line with those in the cities. The new laws make just this big improvement possible; the counties merely have to conform to the requirements by providing for a very small levy for the establishment and maintenance of these public educational benefits. So far no county has taken advantage of the laws; but several are planning to do so.

The demands made upon city libraries from the country districts indicate the need of public reading and study facilities in a general way. It would be a vast advantage to school children and the reading public as a whole if every county in Missouri and Kansas should arrange for a public library as the law now makes possible.—*Editorial, Kansas City Times.*

Professionally, one can never hope to keep abreast of the progress in his field except thru systematic contact with the professional periodicals or magazines as well as with new books. A public (or traveling library if used for rural districts) library card is a ticket of admission to a larger world. From *Self-Help in Teaching*, by Huber W. Hurt, Macm. 1921.

Library Schools

Carnegie library of Atlanta

As an enlargement of the activities of the Atlanta library school a course of lectures is being given this year to the students of the Atlanta normal school on the School library and Relation of the school to the public library. The lectures are being followed up by visits to the Carnegie library where the practice work of the normal school students is supervised by the students of the library school.

The class of '22 has formally organized and has elected the following officers: President, Nelle Barmore, Atlanta; secretary and treasurer, Odessa Gifford, Marietta; editor, Ruby McWhorter, Athens.

The following changes in position have been made during the fall:

Evie Allison, '19, formerly assistant in the Public library of Raleigh, N. C., is now holding the position of librarian of Converse college, Spartanburg, S. C.

Mary Vick Burney, '20, went to the Public library of Dallas, Texas, as reference librarian, September 1.

Clara Crawford, '18, for several years librarian of the Public library, Burlington, N. C., has resigned that position to become assistant librarian of the Public library, Durham, North Carolina.

Annie Maud Dawson, '18, is temporarily holding the position of high school librarian on the staff of the Birmingham public library.

Alma Jamison, '15, formerly on the staff of the Carnegie library of Atlanta, has accepted the position of librarian of Oglethorpe university, Atlanta.

Emily Kemp, '13, who has not been in library work for several years, is now holding the position of high school librarian in El Paso, Texas.

Zona Peek, '16, has resigned her position on the staff of the University of Texas library to become librarian of the Sul Ross state normal school, Alpine, Texas.

Hazel Philbrick, '19, resigned her position at the University of Georgia library to become branch librarian in the Public library of Birmingham, Alabama. After having served in this capacity for a few months she has been transferred to the main library as first assistant in the reference department.

Rhea King, '14, was married on November 19, 1921, to Charles Henry Fondé of Knoxville, Tennessee.

SUSIE LEE CRUMLEY,

Principal.

Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh

On Monday, November 28, the course in public speaking opened with Miss Vanda E. Kerst of the Pennsylvania college for women as instructor. This course is planned to give the student ease, self-assurance and poise in speaking before audiences.

Charles E. Wright, librarian of the Carnegie free library, Duquesne, is giving a course of four lectures on business administration.

The students' practice work has been arranged to correlate with their class work. During the first two months of the school year, assignments were given in the children's and adult departments of the main library and various branches. At the present time, practice experience is being gained in the catalog and reference departments.

Marie McInerney, diploma '17, who for the last two years has been doing psychiatric work for the Red Cross in Philadelphia, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Soho reading room, Pittsburgh.

Mary E. Foster, Crafton, was elected president of the class of 1922. Marion Thompson, Vancouver, British Columbia, is vice-president and Emily Jane McNary, Crafton, is secretary.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,

Principal.

University of Illinois

The most interesting fact in connection with the history of the school so far this year has been its participation in the meeting of the Illinois library association, which was entertained in October at the University of Illinois. Classes were dismissed during Wednesday and Thursday and students acted as general information aids and attended such meetings as their duties would allow them to. In connection with the state meeting an informal gathering of the University of Illinois Library School association was held at which the committee on the Sharp memorial made its final report to the association. The president of the Alumni association, Mary Torrance, came from her library at Muncie, Indiana, to be present at the alumni

meeting and to receive the report of the committee. The meeting took the form of a dinner and was attended by 72 former students and graduates. Members of the senior class were invited to be present at this meeting.

The Library club has organized this year with Amelia Krieg, librarian of the Modern Language seminar, as president, and Lucile Warnock, loan department, as secretary. The first meeting of the club took the form of a reception to the visiting librarians on the occasion of the recent meeting of the Illinois library association. The second meeting of the club took place on Tuesday night, December 20, and was in the nature of a Christmas party.

FRANCES SIMPSON,
Assistant-director.

Los Angeles public library

Two diverting projects have been completed by the class in subject bibliography. In one each student chose a phase of college administration—the function of the trustees, libraries, museums, laboratories, psychological tests, the honor system, etc.—and prepared a list of references for a book soon to be published, with chapters on different topics by educational experts.

Another project was the choice of books for the community center of an Oregon lumber camp; \$500 is to be spent for the basic collection, and the students had useful practice in dividing the book fund, and in annotating the books chosen for the lumberjacks and their wives.

Theodora R. Brewitt of Long Beach and Jeannette M. Drake of Pasadena, formerly members of the faculty, gave lectures based on their wide experience in the administration course early in December. Other special lectures in this course will be given by Zaidee Brown of Long Beach, Sarah M. Jacobus of Pomona and Althea Warren of San Diego.

MARION HORTON,
Principal.

New York public library

The senior registration for 1921-22 shows an encouraging increase over that of a year ago, and is especially gratifying because of the number of students who have done their first year of work at other library schools. The enrollment embraces one from the University of Illinois library school, one from the University of Washington library school, one from the Library school of the Los Angeles public library, and one from the Simmons College school of library science. Two of those who are registered are coming from the Pacific coast and one from Chicago, and the class as a whole represents a high average of experience and achievement. The demand as regards electives seems to be primarily for such courses as prepare for administrative work and for positions in libraries of scholarly nature.

Dr Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis public library, lectured on Tuesday, November 29, telling of the work of his library and of new library activities in St. Louis, including the operations of the St. Louis local chapter of the American Library Association. Dr Bostwick was in New York at the time to attend the initial meeting of the American Foundation for the Blind, of which he is a trustee. Other recent lectures of particular interest are Mr F. F. Hopper's series on general library organization and administration; and the addresses given before the New York library club by Dr W. N. C. Carleton, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, and Miss Jessie Carson, which were heard by the school as a part of the junior course in administration.

Mrs Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "Paris Vistas" and "A little gray home in France" was a visitor at a recent Wednesday afternoon social hour, and spoke informally about men and women of literary eminence whom she has met. On another Wednesday afternoon, Robert W. Henderson, in charge of stacks at the New York public library, gave a most illuminating and

well composed talk upon newspaper columns and columnists, discussing the history of the column and the part it plays in influencing American life and helping to mould American public opinion.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal

New York state library

The first visiting lecturers of the year were Dr Austin Baxter Keep of the History department of the College of the City of New York and Jane H. Crissey, head of the binding department of the Public library of Troy, N. Y.

Dr Keep concluded Dr Wyer's course on American library history with a lecture on Colonial libraries illustrated with many interesting lantern slides of the early libraries, librarians and the books of the period.

Miss Crissey gave a practical demonstration on book mending and repairing.

The two classes have elected officers as follows:

Senior: President, Lois M. Lyon of Redlands, Cal.; vice-president, Grace L. E. Bischof, Colorado Springs; secretary-treasurer, Everett V. Spettigue, Honesdale, Pa.

Junior: President, Mary R. Bacon, Spokane, Wash.; vice-president, Wilma E. Reeve, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, Elizabeth H. Sherley, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, Clara E. Pulver, Newark, N. Y.

The school was closed for the Christmas recess from December 23 to January 3.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Vice-director.

Pratt institute

Our purpose of correlating the visiting lecturers with the course does not always work with perfect adjustment, but Mr Bowker's annual talk on the early days of the library movement related itself closely to the "Survey of the Field," coming as it did between reports on the A. L. A. and on the agencies for

library training, and both the talk and the class exercises gained thereby.

We prefer to consider the administration of large library systems after the problems of smaller libraries have been discussed, but sequence had to give way before the chance to secure Mr Bostwick on the occasion of a recent visit to New York, when he spoke to the school about the organization and work of the St. Louis public library.

Mr John Adams Lowe, assistant-librarian of the Brooklyn public library, presented a thoughtful paper on December 6 on Personality in library service, emphasizing the rewards in personal development that come thru the right attitude towards one's professional work.

Miss Marion H. Fiery, '17, gave two lectures on the subject of story-telling, as a preliminary to the elective course which comes the second term.

An announcement has been received of the marriage on November 22 of Adria A. Hutchinson, '17, head of the extension department of the Public library, Davenport, Iowa, to John R. Grimsley of Davenport.

Miss Hilda Rankin, '16, children's librarian of the Public library at Windsor, Ontario, has been appointed cataloger of the library of Detroit teacher's college.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-director.

St. Louis public library

At a meeting of the class of 1922 for organization, Miss Norma Gaisler was elected president, and Miss Veda E. Taylor of Sioux City, Iowa, secretary.

On Armistice Day, a holiday, the class attended by invitation a lecture given to the Wednesday club, in its auditorium, on Japan and the problem of the Pacific, by Dr William Sullivan.

Book week was observed by attendance at the Kate Greenaway party given by the book department of a local store and a visit to a book shop where Miss Hazeltine and members of her department were acting as special advisors. The exhibit of children's books in the St. Louis public library was studied and examined during the week.

Mrs Harry C. January, secretary of

the Missouri Consumers league, lectured to the class on November 28, on Women in industry.

On Thursday afternoon, December 8, the class attended a public lecture given by Vilhjalmur Stefansson on Nature faking in poetry, fiction, juvenile literature, history and textbooks, with special reference to Alaska and northern Canada.

A pupil of the school, Miss Synnove Larsen, formerly an assistant in the Public library at Christiania, Norway, appeared on the program of the last annual meeting of the Missouri library association, giving reviews of Zwilgmeyer's *What happened to Inger-Johanne*, and of Lie's *Svend Bidevind*, —Peter Napoleon, *Sorte Oern* (Black Eagle) and *Guttedage* (Boyhood). The books by Lie have not been translated into English. Miss Larsen also entertained the conference with some charming Norwegian folk tales at the outdoor camp-fire meeting with which it closed.

A. E. B.

Simmons college

Two Simmons graduates revisiting the college this month shared their experiences with the present students; Daphne Damon speaking of her experience with the A. L. A. in Paris and Coblenz and of libraries in Honolulu, and Helen Carleton giving an insight into hospital library work.

Miss Marian Ward, who visited Boone university, Wuchang, China, last summer, told us of its library and its influence under Miss Wood, who spent the year 1918-19 in the Simmons College library school. Her account of the opening of the library school at Boone, and the interest it had aroused was of peculiar interest as Miss Wood is its dean.

"A librarian's personal budget" seems to us a very necessary subject of study in a library school curriculum, and we are fortunate in having on the faculty of the Simmons College school of household economics an authority on budgets, Miss Mary B. Stocking,

who spoke on the topic on December 8.

The class in printing visited the Riverside Press on November 10.

A farewell tea was given to Miss Donnelly, December 7.

As the first term ends December 16, the week beginning December 12 was given over to the usual term examinations, after which the girls welcomed the holiday season from December 16 to January 3.

Tho at Simmons there is usually a combination of academic and technical work in the curriculum, the second term of the final year, January to March, is given entirely to technical work, in order to make it possible to send the students out on field work from March 6 to 17. That plan, inaugurated last year, was so successful that it is now a permanent feature of the program.

Visits to libraries on Thursday afternoons of each week, practice work in the children's rooms of the Boston public library and in the College library, and more frequent addresses from visiting lecturers, are the other chief features in which the work of the second term differs from the first.

During Miss Donnelly's leave, Miss Howe will be in charge of the Library school, Miss Hopkins of the library, and Miss Marion Craig of placement service.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

Syracuse university

The Thursday afternoon lectures of the school have been continued by illustrated talks: Prof Ismar J. Peritz, head of the Semitics department, on "How we got our Bible"; a stereopticon illustrated talk by M. Guillotin and Mlle Vromet of the Sorbonne, on the Libraries of Paris; European libraries from the viewpoint of an American student by Dr Piper of the Philosophy department; and a reading from unpublished manuscripts by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, who graciously autographed copies of

her writings for members of the Library school.

The weekly bibliography lectures for seniors have been continued by Dr Place on the Classics, Dr Wilson on Philosophy, Dr Crawford on Political Science and Dr Small on Economics.

The Library school has been deeply touched by a generous and unsolicited gift in the form of a check from eight of its graduates now holding positions in Cleveland, for the purpose of bringing outside lecturers to the school.

Western Reserve university

One of the most interesting events of the last month was the visit of Mrs Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, November 18-19. Mrs Thorne-Thomsen gave, in addition to two lectures, four hours of critical supervision to the story telling of members of the course in library work with children. The lecture subjects were Fairy tales and Hero tales, the latter talk being not merely stimulating in content but an example of beautiful spoken English.

On December 6, Mrs Julia S. Harron, library editor of the Cleveland public library, gave a special lecture in connection with the book selection course on Romance and realism, using as illustrations important novels of the last year.

The Alumni association whose assistance to the school has been an important aid for many years, has shown its interest this year by the gift of certain much needed recent books. Its members also entertained the class at an informal party on November 19, the special feature of which was an original playlet by members of the class of 1918.

Nouvart Tashjian, '08, has been appointed to the editorial staff of *Modern Priscilla*.

Vivien C. Mackenzie, '11, has been chosen to act as assistant-librarian, U. S. Public health service hospital library, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Gertrude E. Barth, '18, has been appointed a branch librarian, Public library, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Violet M. Baker, '21, has assumed the position of head of desk work, Public library, Virginia, Minn.

THIRZA E. GRANT,
Acting director.

University of Wisconsin

The work of the year is progressing with distinction, as the class of 1922 brings unusual preparation and is meeting the requirements of the course with metal. The enrollment is 24, and the educational qualifications indicate both a return to normal conditions since the war and the advantage of admitting college graduates without the formal written examinations.

Speaking academically, seven of the class are of graduate rank, one having a master's degree, and another Phi Beta Kappa honors; seven are upper classmen, three being seniors in the College of letters and science, University of Wisconsin, who will receive their bachelor's degree and the certificate of the Library school at the June commencement, and four juniors; four are sophomores, and six freshmen. Professionally the class also brings an excellent basis of library experience upon which to build the year's course. Sixteen have had at least one year's experience, the others meeting the prerequisite requirement of a month's apprenticeship.

Mary Katherine Reely, for some years on the editorial staff of the H. W. Wilson Company, and in direct charge of the *Book Review Digest*, joined the staff of the Library commission in September. She is giving the course in book selection in the Library school, which correlates admirably with her book selection work for the commission, affording the class opportunity to examine the new books in every subject as the course unfolds.

The daily schedule of technical lessons and professional lectures is frequently varied by lectures from experts, those of Professors Frederick L. Paxson and Carl Russell Fish of the department of history, Willard G. Bleyer of the School of journalism, Graham H. Stuart of the department of political science, and Dr Joseph Schafer, secretary of the Wisconsin historical society supplementing class

work in the selection of books in history and economics. Prof Ford MacGregor, Bureau of municipal research, gave the parliamentary drill as in previous years.

Mrs Thorne-Thomsen of Chicago spent two days at the school in November, giving lectures in story telling and conducting a practice period. Her lectures are so sound and sincere, so logical and thoroly artistic, that the course in children's work is introduced on a high plane, which is ably sustained by Mrs Muriel S. Jordan, its instructor. Children's Book Week was observed at a round table in which both faculty and students participated. Nora Beust, '13, on leave of absence from her work as children's librarian in the La Crosse public library to complete the work for her degree in the university, opened the discussion with an excellent account of the successful coöperation between the library and bookstores in La Crosse for the observance of this week. Four members of the class added the testimony of their experience, and Miss Reely spoke at some length on the marked improvement in the reviewing of children's books, quoting examples. A special exhibition of books had been placed on view in the foyer and gallery, with special posters to designate the different groups. Many pamphlet and broadside literature regarding the best methods of observing the week, were given to each member of the class.

The Parkway, Madison's new theater brought Zona Gale's play, Miss Lulu Bett, as the opening attraction on December 5. In honor of Miss Gale as chairman of the Wisconsin library commission, the school entertained the company at a studio tea, during its engagement in Madison, a distinguished group of Madison people being invited to meet them. Mrs Blaine, wife of the governor, presided at the tea table. During the tea, Mrs Louise Closser Hale (Mrs Bett) autographed the school's copy of her book, *We discover New England*. On the preceding day,

Lionel Robertson, art director of the Tobey Furniture Company of Chicago, and designer of the interior decorations and curtain of the theater, addressed the school on the motif carried out in the decorations, its historical significance and color values.

Mrs Lucy Fletcher Brown of New York, an authority on Japanese art, brought a selection of prints and embroideries from her studio for exhibition in Madison during the last week of November, displaying them in the gallery of the school. While the exhibition was in progress Mrs Brown very graciously consented to speak to the school on Japanese women in literature, a lecture which the school shared with its friends to the seating capacity of its lecture-room. These art lectures and related interests made a pleasing break in the midst of a heavy schedule of technical work and were much appreciated by the class.

The class has organized for the year, electing the following officers: President, Mrs Nancy B. Thomas, Michigan; vice-president and keeper of the log, Grace A. Johnson, New York; secretary, Dorothy R. Furbish, Massachusetts; treasurer, Harriet VanBuren, Kansas.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE,
Preceptor.

Book study is at once the most accessible and universal method of self-instruction.

The printed page, a permanent record, inexpensive, available for use almost anywhere at any time by anybody, makes it possible for one to have as "in absentia" teachers, the great minds of all time.

Regular systematic reading of one book a month will open to the reader personal growth and new broadening vistas of ideas and of inspiration from the use of a small amount of time daily—time usually wasted.

No growing man or woman can afford to miss such vital personal growth values.

Department of School Libraries

A Measuring Stick for Normal School Libraries*

A measuring stick is needed for normal school and teachers' college libraries. How large should be the staff of librarians in a normal school of 750 students? How large the library fund? How many books are needed in the library of a teachers' college of 1500 students? How much floor space? What library instruction should be given?

Administrators, boards of regents, faculty committees, and librarians of normal schools and teachers' colleges are asking questions like these. There ought to be an authoritative answer. For until the teacher-training institutions have adequate, satisfying library service, resulting in teachers trained to know the true value and use of libraries in education, all types of education will be deficient and all types of libraries will fail of their highest usefulness.

The following preliminary "Statement of Standards" for libraries in normal schools and teachers' colleges has therefore been set up by the undersigned Committee on Normal School libraries of the National Education Association, Library department. Each member of the committee has given definite permission for the use of his name with this statement. Comments of any sort are invited. The committee is beginning a survey of normal school and teachers' college li-

braries, and upon the basis of the facts will prepare a more comprehensive set of standards. An earlier form of the following statement was presented as the report of the Committee on Normal School libraries at the Des Moines meeting of the N. E. A., and appears in the 1921 *Proceedings of the N. E. A.*

Correspondence should be addressed to the chairman of the committee, W. H. Kerr, librarian, Kellogg library, Kansas State normal school, Emporia.

William C. Bagley, Teacher's College, Columbia university, New York.

Mary J. Booth, librarian, State teacher's college, Charleston, Illinois.

W. M. Davidson, superintendent of schools, Pittsburgh, Pa.

O. M. Dickerson, president, State teachers college, Moorhead, Minn.

Willis H. Kerr, librarian, Kansas State normal school, Emporia, Kan., *Chairman*.

Martha Caroline Pritchard, librarian, Detroit teachers college, Detroit, Mich.

Mary C. Richardson, librarian, State normal school, Geneseo, N. Y.

Alexander C. Roberts, president, State normal school, Centralia, Washington (1921-1922: associate in education, University of Washington, Seattle).

First statement, issued December, 1921, as basis for discussion and survey

(Note: The statement of standards is in two parts: 1) For two-year normal schools; 2) For four-year teachers' colleges. The figures for each are given on a basis of a minimum average winter enrollment of 300 and 500 students, respectively, with increments for each additional 300 or 500 student enrollment or major fraction thereof, respectively. For example, a two-year normal school of 500 students should have a library fund, other than salaries and building maintenance, of \$3,500 per year,—\$2,500 for its first 300 students, and \$1,000 increment for its additional 200 students. Proper allowances should be made for enlarged personnel and facilities to serve large summer school enrollments.)

A. Two-year normal schools

	For initial enrollment of 300 students:		Increment for each add. 300 students	
		Number readers	No.	Sq. ft. Readers
I. Building and Equipment:				
1. Rooms:				
a) Reading and periodical.....	1	1,875	75	1 1,250 50
b) Reference	1	500	25	.. 500 25
c) Children's	1	1,000	40	.. 500 20
d) Library classroom	1	600	50 seats	.. .. .
e) Cataloging and workroom.....	1	225	..	1 200 ..
f) Office	1	180	..	.. .. .

*A statement by the Committee on Normal School libraries, National Education Association, December, 1921.

2. Book stock:			<i>Vols.</i>
a)	For general circ. and assigned reading.....	15,000	5,000
b)	Special reference, incl. bound periodic.....	3,000	1,000
c)	Children's	2,000	1,000
	Total volumes	20,000	7,000
3. Equipment:			
a)	Stacks or shelving	Statement	
b)	Illustrative material	to be	
c)	Furniture	developed	
d)	Library apparatus		
II. Library fund:		<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount</i>
		per year	per year
1.	At disposal of librarian, not including salaries and building maintenance	\$2,500.00	\$1,000.00
III. Librarian and staff:			
1. Qualifications:			
a)	Librarian: A.B. or A.M., plus one year training in approved library school; plus three years successful library or high school teaching experience, preferably both.		
b)	Staff members: A.B., plus one year library school training; plus one year high school teaching experience.		
2. Academic status:			
a)	Librarian: Full professor, with vote.		
b)	Staff: Rank as instructors.		
3. Personnel:		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
a)	Librarian (and library instructor?).....	1	
b)	Staff:		
	Ref. and Childr. Lib'r'n.....	1	
	Cataloger	1	
	Loan Desk, etc.	1	
		3	1
4. Salaries:			
a)	Librarian: On par with the professor of English.		
b)	Staff: On par with better-paid instructors in English.		
IV. Library instruction:			
1.	Use of the library, at least 12 lessons <i>required</i> of Freshmen, taught by member of library staff.		
2.	Children's literature, <i>required</i> three semester hours credit.		

B. Four-year teachers' colleges

I. Building and equipment:		For initial enrollment of 500 students			Increment for each add. 500 students		
1. Library building, with following rooms:		No.	Sq. ft.	Readers accom.	No.	Sq. ft.	Readers
a)	Reading	1	2,500	100	1	1,500	75
b)	Reference	1	1,250	50	1	1,250	50
c)	Periodical	1	1,000	50	..	400	25
d)	Children's	2	1,000	50	..	500	25
e)	Library classroom	1	750	60 seats	..	...	..
f)	Cataloging	1	300	..	..	...	..
g)	Workrooms	2	400	..	..	...	..
h)	Office	1	300	..	1	200	..
2. Book stock:				Vols.			Vols.
a)	For general circ. and assigned reading.....			20,000			10,000
b)	Special reference, incl. bound periodicals.....			7,500			2,000
c)	Children's			2,500			1,000
Total				30,000			13,000

3. Equipment:		
a) Stacks and shelving	}	Statement to be developed
b) Illustrative material		
c) Furniture		
d) Library apparatus		
II. Library fund:	Amount per year	Amount per year
1. At disposal of librarian not including salaries and building maintenance	\$6,000.00	\$3,000.00
III. Librarian and staff:		
1. Qualifications:		
a) Librarian: (A.B. or) A.M., plus one or two years training in approved library school, or five years conspicuously successful library experience; plus five years successful high school teaching, or library ex- perience, preferably both.		
b) Staff members: A.B., plus one or two years library school training, plus two years high school teaching.		
2. Academic status:		
a) Librarian: Full professor, head of a department, with vote.		
b) Staff: All to rank at least as instructors, but library department heads, with sufficient academic attain- ments to rank as associate professors.		
3. Personnel:	Number	Number
a) Librarian	1	
b) Staff:		
Ref. and Library instr.....	1	
Cataloger	1	
Children's librarian	1	
Loan desk	2	
	5	2
4. Salaries:		
a) Librarian: On par with professor of English or other important department heads.		
b) Staff: On par with better-paid instructors and as- sociate professors.		
IV. Library instruction:		
1. Use of the library, at least 12 lessons <i>required</i> of fresh- men, taught by member of library staff.		
2. Children's literature, <i>required</i> three semester hours credit.		
3. Elective courses, with credit, such as Library organization, Bibliography and Reference work.		

N. Y. State Teachers Association Library section

The Library section of the New York State teachers' association held its annual meeting in Buffalo on Tuesday, November 22, 1921. Miss Mary C. Richardson, librarian of the State normal school at Geneseo, presided at both sessions which were held in Buffalo public library.

In the morning session, Miss Sabra W. Vought, inspector of school libraries in New York state, conducted an informal conference for all school librarians. The following topics were

discussed: 1) Library instruction for grades, for high schools, and for teachers; 2) The relation of the school library to other departments of the school, the public library, and the State library; 3) Student government in libraries; 4) School library organizations.

At the afternoon session, C. C. Certain of Detroit, Mich., discussed Present needs in school library work. He commended the strides which the library profession has made in school work and warned against the danger of allowing school administrators to accept booklists instead of librarians.

Miss Edith M. Parker, story-teller for the Buffalo schools, spoke on the mission of story-telling in promoting appreciation of better literature. She delighted her audience with a story from Howard Pyle's *Story of King Arthur* and two stories from Kipling.

Miss Anna G. Hall, of the H. R. Hunting Company, Springfield, Mass., spoke on children's books and exhibited various editions of them both for library and private use.

A symposium on Inspirational books for young people was conducted by Miss Bessie Eldridge, librarian of the State normal school at Oswego, at which reviews were given by Miss Robinson, librarian of the State normal school at Cortland, Miss Loney, librarian of the high school at Chautauqua, and Miss Viele, librarian of the State normal school at Buffalo.

The following are the officers for 1922:

President, Miss Ella Green, librarian of the Jamestown high school; secretary, Miss Grace Viele, librarian of the Buffalo normal school.

International Friendliness in Schools

Mr J. W. Hamilton, 147 Kent street, the great world disaster in cultivating a spirit of international friendliness thru the schools of America and other nations.

He has recently taken up the matter again and is making an appeal to librarians to further as far as possible the idea of international peace and for this purpose he has prepared two leaflets, one on "International Memorial Day" and another on "World Peace Postage."

He also has a plan of securing the coöperation of school teachers in furthering the adoption by school children of a simple creed written by Dr David Starr Jordan at Mr Hamilton's request, as follows:

I believe that the children of all nations should have the freedom which I enjoy and I salute them in peace and good will.

Mr Hamilton also has in mind to have a peace song written for children and another for adults feeling that the influence of these songs will be worth while in time.

Librarians interested may communicate with Mr Hamilton, sure of receiving prompt attention.

Proposed Congress on Education

Plans are well under way for an International congress on education to meet in the United States in 1923 under the auspices of the National Education Association according to a statement given out at Association headquarters. Dr Augustus O. Thomas of Maine, chairman of the Association's committee on foreign relations, has been in conference with President Harding and others who are interested in promoting world understanding thru education. At the request of Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Education Association, Dr Thomas has directed a formal letter to President Harding asking him to extend to the nations represented in the arms conference, an invitation to join America in this educational congress.

Along with the letter to President Harding is a memorandum outlining the objectives to be accomplished by an international congress on education and giving the means to be used in reaching these objectives. Such a conference will develop among the children of each nation right attitudes toward the peoples of other nations.

At a recent representative conference of educational leaders of Minnesota, called by the president of the State educational association, a constructive program for action was recommended and the attention of the 1923 legislature.

This program includes the statement "that there be provided larger appropriations for library service and a university course for the training of librarians."

News from the Field

East

Pamelia Robbins, Simmons '07-08, is organizing the Public library, Harrison, Maine.

Eloise Holton, Simmons '06-08, has joined the staff of the Massachusetts state library.

Mary Tobey, Simmons '18, has been made assistant librarian at the Public library, Waterville, Maine.

Mabel G. Anderson, Riverside '19, has been appointed librarian of the Roslindale branch of the Public library, Boston.

R. Gertrude Whittemore, N. Y. S. '06-07, librarian of the U. S. Public Health Service hospital, New Haven, Conn., married Thomas S. Filondon, a former patient at the hospital, November 14, 1921.

Chie Hirano, Simmons '14-16, who is a cataloger for the Japanese and Chinese collection at the Museum of fine arts, Boston, expects to sail for Europe in February with one of the Cook's Tours, and will eventually visit her brother who is in Germany. Miss Hirano will return to the museum in June.

The shelving capacity of the library of the University of Pennsylvania has been increased for about 65,000 volumes and nearly all of the new space has already been filled.

Thru the generosity of Mr Henry Reed Hatfield, a small seminar room, with a sound proof partition, has been installed at the end of the new shelves. The room is a memorial to his brother, Walter Hatfield (Penn. '72). The room has shelving for 8500 volumes, and study tables for 10 readers, and will be known as the Walter Hatfield library of chemistry.

The library of the Yale university is the recipient of a gift made up of Argentine literature which is said to be the largest and best selected collection of South American literary works in the United States.

The gift came from Carlos Alfredo Tornquist, a professor in the University of Buenos Aires. The library contains specially bound volumes on history, law, letters, oratory and sociological subjects.

The Yale collection of Latin-American books now numbers several thousand volumes.

Central Atlantic

Hjrdis Roseth, N. Y. '19-20, has joined the staff of the Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edith H. Crowell, N. Y. P. L. '11-13, has been appointed librarian of the Free public library, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Mary L. Osborn, N. Y. P. L. '13-15, has been appointed librarian of the Maryland State normal school, Towson.

Nora Cordingley, N. Y. P. L. '11-12, has been appointed cataloger in the Roosevelt Memorial Association research bureau.

Marion Hayward, Simmons '16, was married November 26, to Thornley Hobson Milligan. Mr and Mrs Milligan will live in Philadelphia.

Anna G. Rockwell, N. Y. S. '90-91, who resigned the librarianship of the New Britain Institute library, New Britain, Conn., in September, is now on the staff of the Free public library of Newark, N. J.

Helen Rex Keller, N. Y. S. '01, who recently returned from a year's service in the library of the League of Nations at Geneva, is now on the staff of the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City, as research librarian.

The Grosvenor library, Buffalo, N. Y., has started work on its new building. This will consist of an addition built between the present main building erected in 1897 and the medical department opened in 1919. It will provide stack room for 96,000 books, new offices, a reading room which can be used for an auditorium seating 400, and room for the music collection. The cost will be about \$100,000.

The report of the Grosvenor library of Buffalo, N. Y., records the "outstanding features" as, increased use of the library, increased collections, increased facilities for the accommodation of readers and books, and the connection of the library with the library science course of the University of Buffalo.

A device for recording the attendance has been adapted to the swinging entrance doors, which is working fairly satisfactorily. The attendance record is the chief measure of usefulness, and thru this mechanical device, the reference assistants have been relieved from the burden of recording those who enter the library. The attendance reached 47,704, an increase of 8,452. The increased use of reference books has been largely by students and teachers, and those in manufacturing plants, not the workers alone, but research men and executives doing special work.

Classes from the University meet at the library, and courses of lectures by various organizations are given in the library room. The library has also coöperated with the Library Science school in taking students of the library course into the library department for various courses of training.

A list of important books and groups of books received by the library is included in the report.

The city provided \$47,448 for the maintenance of the library, and the rest of the fund is the income from bequests.

A report of the librarian of the Department of Agriculture, prepared by the employes in charge of the various divisions, has been made in the matter of the rearrangement of the different divisions.

The work of the main library is divided in five divisions, readers' division, catalog and order division, periodical division, binding division, book-keeping, correspondence and mailing division.

The readers' division has to do with all of the work connected with the use of books by readers, and this again is

divided into two sections, reference work and circulation work. The reference and bibliographic work has been seriously handicapped since its organization by a lack of assistance.

The rearrangement of the rooms has improved the appearance of the library as well as making it more easy to administer.

The circulation for the year was 40,841 in the main library, varying to a less number in the other departments, making a total of 92,115 books and 173,672 periodicals.

The number of volumes sent out under the inter-library loan shows an increase of 340 over the previous year. Not a state in the Union but has borrowed from this library.

The catalog and classification work records a total handling of 4785 pieces, something of a decrease from the previous year. A number of valuable accessions were acquired.

Central

Lynette McCulloch, Wisconsin '21, has been appointed assistant in the Public library, Eau Claire.

Martha O. Skaar, Wisconsin '18, has returned as assistant librarian of the Normal School library, La Crosse.

Isabel D. Farrand, Wisconsin '20, has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Houghton, Michigan.

Julia M. Fink, Wisconsin '18, has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Faribault, Minnesota.

Thelma Paulson, Wisconsin '20, has joined the staff of the U. S. Forests Products laboratory, Madison, as librarian.

Grace M. Oberheim, Wisconsin '20, has been appointed librarian of the Frances Shimer school, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

Grace L. Aldrich, head of children's department, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, has resigned to become children's librarian, Public library, Madison, Wis.

Ralf P. Emerson, B. L. S., N. Y. S. '16, is now filling a temporary appoint-

ment at the University of Michigan library.

Fanny Duren, Illinois '01-02, has resigned the position of librarian at the U. S. Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois.

Louise A. Sias, Wisconsin '16, was appointed librarian of the Medical library at the Henry Ford hospital, Detroit, Michigan, during the summer.

Olea M. Solheim, Wisconsin '19, librarian of the Public library, Wisconsin Rapids, has resigned to accept a position in the Public library, Detroit, Michigan.

Edith A. Rechcygl, Wisconsin '18, has resigned as librarian of the Public library, Stanley, to accept the appointment as librarian of the Public library, Antigo.

Miss Helen G. Gray, Riverside '15, formerly on the staff of the State normal school library at Kirksville, Mo., is attending the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Frederic E. Brasch, for five years assistant reference librarian of the John Crerar library, Chicago, is assistant-reference librarian of the James J. Hill library of St. Paul, Minn.

The Wisconsin library commission which for many years has functioned admirably under crowded and untoward conditions, is rejoicing over spacious new quarters in the Capitol annex, at Madison.

James Hodgson, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '17, resigned as reference librarian of the U. S. Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, in October, and is now on the staff of the *Dayton Daily News*, Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Elizabeth C. Ronan, formerly of the Indiana library commission, more recently connected with the Public library of Bridgeport, Conn., has taken the position of librarian of the Public library (Willard memorial), Battle Creek, Mich.

The Indianapolis public library had the pleasure of entertaining William Beebe at tea during his recent visit to

Library Book Binding

HOLLISTON Library Buckram has been recognized for years as the most durable cloth for book binding, and consequently has been adopted by Librarians and Library Binders as the standard cloth for re-binding.

The work of the following Library Binders and others that use Holliston Book Cloth may be recommended for dependable quality and genuine service.

- F. J. Barnard Company, Boston, Mass.
105 Federal Street.
- Burgmeier Book Bindery, Chicago, Ill.,
1855 Milwaukee Avenue.
- Chivers Bookbinding Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
911 Atlantic Avenue.
- Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.
- Gilbert D. Emerson, Philadelphia, Pa.
209 North 11th St.
- David Farquhar, North Cambridge Junction,
Mass.
- Foster & Futernick, San Francisco, California.
39 Battery Street.
- H. R. Hunting Company, Springfield, Mass.
- William G. Johnston Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1130 Ridge Avenue.
- MacDonald & Maier, New York City, N. Y.,
1907 Park Avenue.
- Mutual Library Bindery, Syracuse, N. Y.
- National Library Bindery, Cleveland, Ohio,
Springfield, Mass., and Atlanta, Ga.
- Rademaker & Sons Co., Newark, N. J.
Chester Avenue and Oraton Street.
- Joseph Rusicks, Baltimore, Md., 106 Clay St.
- P. B. Sanford, Boston, Mass., 68 Bedford St.
- Schnabel Bookbinding Co., Indianapolis, Ind.,
234 West 10th Street.
- Universal Bindery & Library Supply Co.,
Springfield, Mass.
- Universal Publishing Syndicate, Philadelphia,
Pa., 1215-20 North 13th Street.
- F. A. Wagenfuhr Bookbinding Co., St. Louis,
Mo., 217-219 North Third Street.
- Wagenvoord & Company, Lansing, Michigan.
- Andrew G. Wirth, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
302 Sandusky St., N. S.
- Henry N. Yerger, Philadelphia, Pa.,
154 North 11th Street.



The Holliston Mills
Norwood, Mass

**BOSTON, 531 ATLANTIC AVENUE
NEW YORK, 2 W. 13th STREET**

Russian Festivals and Costumes for Pageant and Dance

CHALIF'S new book, will be a welcome addition to the art shelves of every library. The art student, the pageant builder, the costume designer—if his subject be Russian—will find his needs all met within its covers.

A Wealth of Pictures

On 130 of its pages, beautiful examples of Russian peasant art in costume, embroideries, furnishings and architecture are displayed.

Descriptions

In well condensed text are clear descriptions of the picturesque religious and secular festivals of old Russia. The long-drawn-out wedding celebrations are minutely pictured, and the tenderly quaint Christmas feast which awaits the rising of the "Star."

Published by

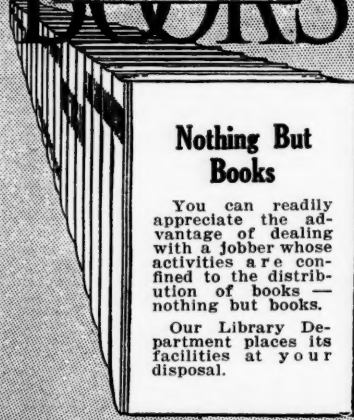
LOUIS H. CHALIF

163 West 57th St., New York

Price, \$3.00 (postage extra)

BOOKS

FOR LIBRARIES



Nothing But Books

You can readily appreciate the advantage of dealing with a jobber whose activities are confined to the distribution of books—nothing but books.

Our Library Department places its facilities at your disposal.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

Wholesale Dealers in the Books of all Publishers

334 4th Ave NEW YORK At 26th St.

Indianapolis. He talked of monkey meat and Barbadoes, of the Taj Mahal and aeroplane wrecks, and one wondered no longer at the fascination of *Jungle Peace*.

Miss Anna G. Hubbard, for a number of years head of the order department of the Public library of Cleveland, Ohio, was married to Mr William Ruggles Watterson, Friday, December 9, at Bethlehem, Pa. Their future home will be 12388 Cedar Road, Cleveland.

Miss Mary S. Wilkinson, Pittsburgh '18, has been appointed supervisor of work with children and with schools at the Hackley public library, Muskegon, Michigan. Miss Wilkinson was formerly children's librarian in the Legler regional branch of the Chicago public library.

Jean K. Taylor, N. Y. S. L. '20, has been appointed reference librarian at the Hackley public library, Muskegon, Michigan. Miss Taylor was formerly in charge of the business and technical departments at the Silas Bronson public library, Waterbury, Connecticut.

The Library Board of Minneapolis has voted to proceed at once on a new library building. The president of the board, T. B. Walker, has given to the city a beautiful site and his entire art collection, which will be housed in the new building.

Ruth H. Tobey, Wisconsin '17, has received an appointment as assistant in the State normal school, Terre Haute, Indiana. She is to be directly in charge of teaching the use of the library to students, and organizing a course for training public school librarians.

The Indianapolis public library is to open two new branch libraries by the first of January, 1922. One of these is to be located in a new school building, and will be the first branch for colored people in the city of Indianapolis. Mrs Lillian Childress, formerly librarian of the Cherry Street branch in Evansville, Indiana, is to be librarian of this new library. The other branch will be located in a cottage bungalow.

Robert Frost, recently of Vermont, has established his residence at Ann Arbor, having accepted a fellowship in poetry at the University of Michigan. The founding of this fellowship and its acceptance by a poet of Frost's international reputation adds recognition and impetus to a movement begun by Percy Mackaye and President Hughes of Miami. According to the terms of the fellowship, Mr Frost is to have no academic duties, but word comes that a club of young writers has already grown up about him.

A plan to extend Indianapolis public library service to the City hospital is well under way. Some 300 books selected from gifts to the library during the book campaign of last spring have been installed at the hospital. A specially constructed rubber-tired hospital book wagon has been contributed by five girls' and womens' clubs. The library staff is making scrap books to be used in the City hospital libraries. The completed scrap books are placed for public inspection in the delivery room of the Central library, with the hope that patrons may also be inspired to contribute in the same way.

South

Announcement has been received of the recent marriage of Martha Roberta Dulin, Illinois '18-19, to Frank Mann Stewart, October 30. Their home is at 705 West Eighth street, Austin, Texas.

Miss Lucy T. Fuller has resigned as children's librarian of the Rivington Street branch of the New York public library, and will organize the County library of Harris county, Texas. Harris county is the third in the state to establish a county library.

West

Marian Hicks Shaver, Riverside '21, has been appointed children's librarian in the Parnly Billings Memorial library, Billings, Montana.

Kansas now has 184 public libraries, of which 92 are tax supported and 92 are subscription libraries. Besides these, the state has 29 college and university libraries, 7 Y. M. C. A. and lodge libraries, and 13 government or state institution libraries, making a total of 233 libraries.

Two Big Book Bargains

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE 1917-1919

Text by Capt. David Grey, with introduction by Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt. 40 full page illustrations in color by J. F. BOUCHOR, official painter to the French Army. Folio, paper bound.

Publisher's price, \$12.00. Our price **\$4.00**

VERDUN

Text, in French, by Capt. Delvert, with preface by Marechal Petain. 67 illustrations in color by J. F. BOUCHOR, official painter to the French Army. Folio, paper bound.

Publishers' price, 100 fr. Our price **\$8.50**

THE H. R. HUNTING CO., Inc.

Myrick Bldg., Springfield, Mass.

Two Hundred Books

for

EVERY-DAY USE IN THE HOSPITAL

Compiled by
ROSE A. O'CONNOR
Hospital Librarian

SIOUX CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

HOSPITAL SERVICE
NOVEMBER 1921

A list compiled from the viewpoint of the use of books in General Hospitals, based on our two years experience in serving the seven hospitals of Sioux City, during which time 34,249 books were read by convalescent patients. Useful however, not only to the hospital but also as a guide to the purchase of cheerful books. 15 cents per copy. 10 copies \$1.00. Address, Public Library, Sioux City, Iowa.

Pacific Coast

Mrs Charles R. Tayles (Sara Rideout), Riverside '20, has been employed as assistant in the Union high-school, Fullerton, Calif.

Harriet L. Allen, Wisconsin '07, has resigned as librarian of the Public library, Houghton, Michigan, to accept a position in the Public library, Portland, Oregon.

Mae E. Niemie, Wisconsin '20, has resigned as branch librarian in the Public library, Superior, to accept a position in the school department of the Public library, Portland, Oregon.

Caroline Orvis, Illinois '16-17, has resigned her position on the staff of the Public library, Mason City, Iowa, to become secretary of the Information bureau of the Extension division, University of North Dakota.

Mrs Theodora R. Brewitt, formerly librarian at Alhambra public library, now assistant librarian at Long Beach public library, will teach the subject Library Administration in the winter session of the Riverside library school.

The \$30,000 addition to the Riverside public library is nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy by January 1. The Carnegie Corporation donated \$25,000 towards this addition and \$5000 was contributed by a few prominent citizens of Riverside.

Miss Mary Kobetich, Wisconsin '18, municipal reference librarian of the Public library, Seattle, since 1918, has resigned to become librarian of the Stadium high-school library in Tacoma.

Interest in the proposed new library building for Los Angeles continues to engage the attention of the people and the press of that city.

The site that was chosen is known as the Normal Hill site, and is most desirable both as to location and situation. The choice of the library board will have to be confirmed by the City Council as the property is under the control of the city and not of the library, but it is quite likely that the choice will be approved unanimously.

It has been decided to submit the call for architectural plans to competition, and this competition is not to be confined to architects of Los Angeles. With no restrictions in money, plans or place the prospects of a fine piece of work are encouraging.

The annual report of the Public library of Los Angeles gives an interesting account of how the campaign for a bond issue of \$2,500,000 was successfully carried out. At the time of the voting on this bond issue, four of the six issues to be voted on, were defeated, while the library bonds carried by the largest vote.

A gain of 19% in circulation is noted among the 153,784 card holders. This latter includes one in every four of the inhabitants of the city. There are 113 special agencies for the distribution of books, thru which 60% of the total circulation of 3,334,895v. was distributed. Volumes on the shelves number 428,185, of which 16,677v. are in 25 foreign languages.

Mary K. Ray, Wisconsin '07, for many years in library work in Nebraska but recently in the Legislative reference department of the State library of California, died at her home in San Diego, December 13.

Canada

Mrs Flora H. Whyte, Wisconsin '18, is cataloger in the Public library, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Archibald F. Jamieson, N. Y. P. L. '20-21, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Provincial library, Edmonton, Alberta.

Help Wanted—The Cleveland public library desires applications for positions as junior assistants and assistants for vacancies in the main library, in branch libraries, in catalog, school and children's departments. Applicants should have had one year in library school or a number of years library experience, and a good general background, a genuine interest in public library work and the capacity to develop. Initial salaries, \$1200 to \$1600.